Weather

Cold today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 54.8 and the minimum 28.6, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 47.3 and 24.2.

THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

NO. 2286 VOL VIII. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 己未年正月十九日 SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1919 大正四年 第三種郵便物認可 10 CENTS

PEKING ABSOLVES JAPAN OF BLAME IN OBATA EPISODE

ChineseGovernmentComes Out With Belated Whitewash On Demands

TELEGRAPHS HERE

Mr. Tang In Reply Calls For Full Disclosure nl ncident

ONE PACT PUBLIC

Text Of Shantung Railway Agreement Of 1918 Is Given Out

The Peking Government apparently has begun to crawl.

The Foreign Office yesterday sent to Mr. Chu Chi-chien and Mr. Tang Shao-yi, heads of the Northern and Southern peace delegations, respectively, the following telegram through the Bureau of Foreign Affairs:

"The interview printed by all the Peking press on February 10 contained a true account given by the Waichiaopu concerning the recent Chino-Japanese misunderstanding. If there exists any misunderstanding on the part of the public please make the necessary explanations."

The interview this telegram refers to was not carried by the foreign press of Peking or by Reuter's. It was circulated by the Eastern News Agency, the Japanese semi-official news agency in China. It was a statement purported to be given out by the Waichiaopu completely "whitewashing" Mr. Obata and the Japanese Government. It said Mr. Obata had made no threats or undue demands. It said just what Mr. Obata said in his interview with the Peking correspondents, and it is to be noted that the Waichiaopu waited nine days before making the statement and then made it apparently only through the Japanese news service.

Mr. Tang Demands Details

On receipt of the telegram from Peking yesterday Mr. Tang Shao-yi despatched the following message to Mr. Chen Lu, Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs:

"Your telegram is incomprehensibly terse. As to the recent diplomatic incident in Peking the mind of the public is filled with doubts. Unless full disclosure is unreservedly made of the said incident and the circumstances in connection with and leading up to the same we cannot feel competent to make explanations as requested. If the authorities in Peking value the importance of public opinion they should take my advice into serious consideration."

Shantung Railway Agreement
(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, February 18.—The Shantung Railway Agreement dated September 24, 1918, is as follows:

(1) All Japanese troops stationed along the Shantung railway, with the exception of one company at Tsinan, are to be withdrawn to Tsingtau.

(2) The Chinese Government may establish a police force to take over the guarding of the railway.

(3) The Administration of the railway shall set aside a sufficient sum to meet the expenses of the police force.

(4) Japanese subjects shall be employed at police headquarters, all important stations and the police training school.

(5) Chinese subjects are to be included among the employes of the Shantung railway.

(6) After it is definitely decided to whom the Shantung railway is to be belong, the railway is to be placed under the joint management of China and Japan.

(7) The existing civil administrative offices shall be abolished.

Notes Are Exchanged

In the preamble Baron Makino, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, addressing the Chinese Minister in Tokio, says:

"In view of the neighborly feelings and friendship between our countries, Japan, desirous of arranging matters in a spirit of harmony, has drawn up an agreement, which it regards as a satisfactory settlement of all outstanding questions

(Continued on Page 8)

ARE YOU A VOTER?

Do You Know What Qualifies You To Be A Voter?

WE ask these questions because an election is to take place in Shanghai tomorrow and Friday, at which nine residents of this city are to be chosen to rule our municipal affairs for the ensuing term, which is one year. And inasmuch as you are living in this city it is to your interest to take some thought of civic affairs and to see to it, to the utmost of your ability, that the candidates in which you place your trust are elected to office.

You are constantly listening to complaints about one thing or another in regard to the way things are done here. Probably you are not at all satisfied with local conditions. What are you going to do about it?

Probably you think you are going to be here only a year or two longer and so don't care to worry yourself about your duty in this respect, thereby leaving the burden to some future resident. In this case, let us threaten you with the probable instance that you yourself will be that future resident and thus be heir to your own legacies. Hundreds come to Shanghai expecting to remain three or four years and wind up by living all their lives here. Therefore it is up to all of us to take as keen an interest in local affairs as we would if we were in our own home towns. This, as a matter of fact, is your home town.

Therefore, if you are a qualified voter, be sure that you vote at this election. If you are paying taxes on landed property, on office rent or on house rent amounting to Taels 50 per year, you are a qualified voter. If you are not on the roll, all you have to do is to communicate with Mr. Liddell, Secretary of the Municipal Council. If your monthly rental is Taels 42 or more you are a qualified voter.

With these thoughts in view, if you can qualify as a voter, see that you are registered. And then do your duty by the community.

GERMAN CLUB TO BE SOLD BY GOVERNMENT ORDER

Tenders Are Invited By Bureau Of Liquidation On Instructions From Peking

The property and buildings of the Club Concordia, 22 The Bund, the disposition of which has been the inspiration of millions of suggestions since China entered the war, are to be sold, according to announcement made yesterday by Mr. A. G. Stephen, Liquidator of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank. Thus the manifold recommendations which have been made are rendered subject to the whim of the successful bidder.

The notification of the sale of the German Club is the result of instructions received from the Ministry of Finance and tenders, either in Shanghai taels or dollars must be sent in to Mr. Stephen before March 7, after which they will be submitted to the Minister of Finance at Peking.

The notification specifies that the buildings will be available for delivery at the conclusion of the peace conference which is to be held in the Club building.

Holders of debentures in the Club are notified in a further announcement by the Bureau of Liquidation that they must register their names and nationality, together with the numbers, amounts and terms of the debentures held not later than March 8 with the Bureau in order that the liquidation of the Club's liabilities may be accomplished.

KOREANS SEND APPEAL TO PEACE CONFERENCE

Grievances Under Japanese Rule Expressed In Document Sent To Dr. Reinsch For Forwarding

(CHINA PRESS OWN SERVICE)

Peking, February 18.—Koreans resident in China recently addressed a letter to Dr. Reinsch, the American minister, requesting him to convey to Washington an appeal to the Peace Conference to take up the problem of ameliorating the condition of voiceless Korea, containing two million oppressed people. The letter was supported by a memorandum first recording the salient points of Korean history and then indicting Japan for its maladministration of Korea, alleging that Christians have been oppressed, the peasantry has been dispossessed, immorality has been fostered, opium cultivated, education hampered and racial extermination attempted.

U.S. IMPORT REGULATIONS

The American Consulate General yesterday received the following telegraphic information from the Department of State in the following sense:

"Import restrictions on all breadstuffs except rice, wheat and wheat flour are removed, effective February 13.

"General License PBF Number five is amended to read as follows: 'Covering the importation of goods previously exported from the United States regardless of value.'"

WILSON WILL EXPLAIN LEAGUE TO SENATORS

Pending His Appearance Personally He Asks Them To Withhold Debate

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, February 15.—President Wilson has cabled requesting the Foreign Relations Committees of Congress to defer the debate on the Constitution of the League of Nations until he has an opportunity to explain each article.

Farewell Message To French
(American Wireless To Reuter)

Paris, February 16.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—President Wilson in his farewell message to the French people said:

"I cannot leave France without expressing my profound sense of the hospitality of the French people and of the French government. They have received and treated me as I most desired to be treated, as a friend like in spirit and in purpose. I am happy to say that I am to return to assist with all my heart in completing the just settlements which the Peace Conference is seeking and I shall carry with me in my absence very happy memories of the two months I have spent here. I have been privileged to see here at first hand what my sympathies have already conceived—the suffering and the problems of France—and every day has deepened my interest in the solution of the grave questions upon whose proper solution the future prosperity of France and her associates and the whole world depends. May I not leave my warm and affectionate greetings?"

Resting On Board Ship
(American Press Wireless)

Washington, February 16.—A despatch from President Wilson's ship the George Washington says that the President is resting from his strenuous time the last few days in Paris. The steamer is heading for the southern route with fair weather. The French warships departed soon after leaving Brest. The New Mexico and several destroyers will be the sole escort of the George Washington till the Azores are reached. There more destroyers will be picked up.

The President despite the hard work ahead of him in his brief stay in America is planning to make his return journey to France immediately after the adjournment of Congress.

Holland Refuses To Cede Territory

Foreign Minister Makes Statement Of Policy Toward Belgian Claims

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The Hague, February 15.—In the States General the Minister for Foreign Affairs, replying to an interpellation regarding the territorial claims of Belgium, declared that the Dutch Government emphatically refused to cede any territory.

PACIFIC CABLE CUT AGAIN

The Midway-Honolulu cable of the Commercial Pacific Cable Company is interrupted, cutting off communication by its route to the United States. Communications with the Philippines is not affected.

Coolies In Chinese Labor Battalion Are Cared For As Well As Troops

Detachment of British army officers at the Chinese Labor Corps Hospital, Noyelles, France. The men are seated in front of a pagoda constructed of wood obtained from old boxes. The tiles are made of cans which formerly contained condensed milk.

From left to right—sitting: Captain C. F. Strange, R.A.M.C., Hangchow Hospital, surgeon specialist; Captain A. C. Reeds, R.A.M.C., Yale Foreign Missionary Society, Changsha, Hunan; Captain F. M. Auld, R.A.M.C., Canadian Presbyterian Mission, Weihwei, Honan; Captain Mathews, R.A.M.C., Church of England Mission, Foochow; Major Aspland, R.A.M.C.; Lieutenant-Colonel G. Douglas Gray, R.A.M.C., Medical Officer at the British Legation, Peking, in command of the Noyelles Hospital; Captain R. E. F. Piell, R.A.M.C., London Missionary Society, Tientsin, division surgeon; Captain R. G. Struthers, R.A.M.C., Canadian Presbyterian Mission, Weihwei, Honan; Lt. E. B. Struthers, R.A.M.C., Canadian Presbyterian Mission, Weihwei, Honan; Captain A. C. Price, R.A.M.C., London Missionary Society, Shanghai; Captain Bailie, Royal Engineers.

Standing from left to right: Lieutenant Little, quartermaster; Captain Hughes, R.A.M.C.; Captain C. W. Freeman, R.A.M.C., American Methodist Mission, Chungking; Lieutenant MacFarlane, R.A.M.C.; Captain E. J. Stuckey, R.A.M.C.; London Missionary Society, Peking, eye specialist; Captain J. B. Fearn, R.A.M.C., Shanghai, in charge of mental department; Captain Tomlin; Captain A. R. Leggate, R.A.M.C., United Free Church of Scotland, at Mukden and Yungling King, Manchuria; Lieut. J. R. Watson, R.A.M.C., English Baptist Mission, Chowtsun, Shantung; Captain E. F. Wills, R.A.M.C., London Missionary Society, Wuchang, Hupeh; Lieut. Aiken, Chinese Labor Corps; Captain Kenneth, Shansi, registrar of the hospital; sergeant major.

The lower picture shows doctors of the Royal Army Medical Corps operating on a member of the Chinese Labor Corps of the British army at the Noyelles Base Hospital, but 20 miles behind the front line trenches at the time of the great German advance in the Spring.

From left to right—Captain Fred M. Auld, of Weihwei, Honan; Captain R. E. F. Piell, of Tientsin and Peking; Captain C. F. Strange, of Hangchow; Captain J. B. Fearn, of Shanghai; Captain A. C. Reeds, of Changsha; Captain C. W. Freeman, of Chungking; two Chinese hospital attendants and the British orderly.

Captain J. B. Fearn, Shanghai American Who Served In British Medical Corps, Gives Picture Of China At The European Battlefront

Measures taken by the British Government to protect the health of the 100,000 Chinese who made up labor battalions of the army of Great Britain were the same as those employed in keeping the British "Tommy" in the best possible physical condition.

Men of the Chinese labor corps were accorded the same medical attention as was given to members of the white, negro and Indian labor corps.

The death rate of the Chinese labor battalions serving in France with the British armies was remarkably low.

These and other facts which showed the excellent conditions under which the Chinese coolies labored in France, were described yesterday by Captain J. B. Fearn, R.A.M.C., the first doctor to return to China from war service.

Dr. Fearn, who is an American, enlisted in the Royal Army Medical Corps a few months before the United States entered the war and two years ago left Tsingtau on the Agapenor with a labor battalion of 1,680 Chinese. To evade submarine attacks, the Agapenor traveled first to South Africa and thence to Plymouth. From there Captain Fearn went to Boulogne and was assigned to take charge of the mental department of the large base hospital at Noyelles; Native Labor General Hospital Number 3, one of the biggest in the British army, with 2,000 beds.

Every ship that took coolies to France carried a physician, the laborers were individually examined prior to embarkation and they were again passed by doctors before they were assigned to work, Captain Fearn said.

In the field, conditions were consistent with the precautions taken at recruiting and before assignment to labor divisions. At each camp or labor base there was a commissioned doctor of the Royal Army Medical Corps. Chinese speaking physicians made a tour of inspection of each labor company at stated periods and at these inspections the Chinese were again individually examined.

Trachoma was particularly guarded against. The precautions were so effective that a high standard of health resulted and, as stated, the death rate was remarkably low.

Well equipped hospitals were available for sick or injured coolies, trained nurses were in attendance and the institutions were heavily staffed by doctors of the R.A.M.C.

Captain Fearn said that the British army attempted to treat the Chinese as well as the white troops. He cited an instance of a Chinese coolie murdering another following a dispute over a gambling debt.

The murderer was court-martialled and he pleaded insanity. The trial took place at Calais, six hours by train from Noyelles, but in order that the man might receive fair consideration, Captain Fearn and another neurologist were ordered from Noyelles to examine him. After a thorough examination the doctors found no evidences of insanity and the murderer was condemned to death.

Recreation facilities were provided for the coolies by the British Government. Chinese Y.M.C.A. secretaries played an important part in this work. Many of the doctors who were at Noyelles with Captain Fearn are well known in China and the fact that many of the physicians spent years here as missionaries gave them an insight into the Chinese temperment that aided in allowing the laborers every possible concession.

Lt.-Col. G. D. Gray, formerly physician to the British Legation at Peking, was in charge of the institution at Noyelles and the staff included Captain Kenneth of Shansi, who acted as registrar; Captain A. C. Price of the London Missionary Society at Shanghai; Captain R. G. Struthers and Lieut. E. B. Struthers of the Canadian Presbyterian Mission of Honan; Captain E. F. Wills of the London Mission at Wuchang; Lt. J. R. Watson of the English Baptist Mission, Chowtsun, Shantung; Captain E. J. Piell of the London Mission, Peking, who was division surgeon; Captain Leggate of the Scottish Presbyterian Mission, Mukden; Captain E. J. Stuckey of the London Mission at Peking; Captain Mathews, Church of England Mission at Foochow; Captain

(Continued on Page 8)

TRUCE EXTENDED ON NEW TERMS AT TREVES MEETING

Foch Refuses Berlin's Request For Another Day To Consider

GERMANY DEFIANT

Won't Accept Peace With Too Rigorous Conditions, Says Minister

WANTS COLONIES

Denies Right Of Allies To Claim Indemnity Or Territory

(French Wireless)

Paris, February 17.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). The newspapers announce that the convention for the prolongation of the armistice was signed at Treves on Sunday evening at 5 p.m.

A message from Copenhagen says that the Inter-Allied Commission arrived at Kiel on board the British cruiser Comus and officially announced that the disarmament of submarines in German ports had not been carried out in a satisfactory manner and that every submarine which was not disarmed within 48 hours would be sunk.

Debate Russian Questions

Paris, February 17.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). The Committee of the Peace Conference met this afternoon at the Quai d'Orsay, in the cabinet of M. Pichon, and continued to debate the Russian questions.

Germany Is Defiant
(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Bale, February 15.—A message from Weimar states that the release of German prisoners was demanded by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Count Brockdorff-Rantzau and other speakers in the German National Assembly.

Count Brockdorff-Rantzau denied the right of the victors to claim an indemnity or territory and said that if Germany rebuilt the devastated regions it would be by free labor and he protested against the enslavement of prisoners. He declared that the victory of the Entente was economic, not military, and therefore the final peace must be largely economic and Germany would reject differential commercial treatment, even if only temporary. He insisted on adherence to President Wilson's fourteen points, especially the freedom of the seas, and said that Germany cannot enter the League of Nations without colonies.

Plebiscite In Alsace-Lorraine

He approved international control of tropical colonies if other Powers submitted to such control and Germany received a proper share of the products of such colonies. He demanded a plebiscite in Alsace-Lorraine, denounced the imperialistic designs of the French with regard to the Saar Basin and the Bavarian Palatinate, claimed Germany's right to incorporate German-Austria in the Empire and advocated the incorporation of labor legislation in the terms of peace and the establishment of international arbitration.

Armistice Is Extended

Treves, February 16.—The agreement prolonging the armistice was signed at 6:30 this evening in the saloon carriage of Marshal Foch.

Copenhagen, February 16.—A message from Berlin states that Marshal Foch has declined to postpone the German appeal to extend by twenty-four hours the time to answer the amended armistice.

Bale, February 16.—A message from Treves states that the armistice has been extended indefinitely. Additional terms require that the Germans shall cease their offensive against the Poles and their troops must not pass a line starting on the Russian frontier west of Luisenfeld and passing west of Gross and Neudorff, south of Brzora, north of Schubin, north of Exin, south of Samotchin, south of Schodzie-

sen, north of Czarnikai, west of Miala, Birnbaum, Rentschete, Vollstein and Lissa and north of Flennchov as far as the frontier between Russia and Siberia. Three days notice of the denunciation of the armistice must be given and the terms of the armistice must be carried out till completed.

London, February 16.—A telegram from Paris says that, interviewed by a correspondent of Le Petit Parisien at Weimar, Herr Erzberger declared that if the pourparlers for extensions of the armistice broke down there would be a new war.

Speeches On League Of Nations

Paris, February 14.—Special interest was evinced in today's plenary session of the Peace Conference heightened by the knowledge that President Wilson, Lord Robert Cecil, M. Bourgeois and other prominent persons would speak.

President Wilson read the draft of the Covenant of the League of Nations. He said the League must not be a new version of old alliances. Each nation must work for the happiness of other countries: thus the League would be both their glory and their safeguard.

Signor Orlando wholeheartedly supported the principle, which today was a tangible reality. He emphasised the occasion as a turning point in the history of the world.

Lord Robert Cecil, who followed, emphasised that it was not sufficient to denounce war and that international competition must be prevented by the co-operation of nations. The League must improve conditions of labor by international arrangement. The League was a charter of life born in the sorrow and anguish of countless dead.

Other Delegates Approve

Baron Makino, on behalf of the Japanese delegation, insisted on the importance of the scheme and said that when it came up for discussion he would make certain proposals.

Mr. G. N. Barnes, a British Labor leader, emphasised that the economic burden is now weighing on all peoples. He hoped war factories would be completely abolished and rejoiced to see the embryo of an International Labor Charter in the League.

M. Venizelos and Dr. Wellington Koo completely approved the scheme.

Emir Feisul made reservations regarding Article 19 with the object of safeguarding the rights of the peoples he represents and asking the support of the Powers whom they have chosen.

Replying to a question asked by Mr. W. M. Hughes, M. Clemenceau the chairman, declared that the report would be put on the table by President Wilson for discussion as soon as the work had sufficiently advanced.

M. Bourgeois said that it was necessary that each state should maintain forces which when united would safeguard the decisions of the League. He hoped the scheme would soon be the law of nations.

Covenant Up To Powers

Paris, February 15.—After the speeches already cabled on the draft of the Covenant of the League of Nations the chairman, M. Clemenceau, announced that the Covenant was now tabled for examination by all the Powers concerned.

A debate on the subject, at which amendments would possibly be submitted, would be held as soon as possible. Meanwhile the representatives of the five Great Powers would first take the matter in hand.

London, February 15.—An official communique from Paris states that today the representatives of the Powers heard delegates of the Administrative Council of Lebanon and began the examination of the Russian question.

The Reparation Commission heard delegates representing Belgium, Servia and France.

TRUCE OR SURRENDER WAS GERMAN CHOICE

Hindenburg Told Cabinet On November 10 He Would Capitulate Unless Terms Were Accepted

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, February 13.—In a speech at Heidelberg, Herr Fehrenbach, formerly President of the Reichstag, stated that at the meeting of members of the new and old governments held at the Palace of the Imperial German Chancellor on November 10, at which the terms of the original armistice were accepted, a telegram from Marshal von Hindenburg was read, in which the latter said that unless all the conditions laid down by Marshal Foch were immediately accepted he would be compelled to capitulate with his entire army.

INTERNATIONAL LAW BODY ORGANISED IN PARIS

Comprises Thirty Members From Associated Powers And Ten From Neutrals

(American Press Wireless)

Paris, February 16.—The Permanent International Juridical Union will be constituted with the object of studying problems of international law that the Peace Conference must solve and also of taking up the codification of international law.

The Union, which will be entirely professional and without any official status, comprises thirty members from the Associated Powers and ten members from neutral Powers. Leon Bourgeois and Ruy Barbosare are honorary presidents. The American members are John Bassett Moore, Elihu Root and James Brown Scott. Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, Greece, Rumania, Spain, Mexico, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Cuba and Peru also are represented.

Freight Reduction Is Scheduled Today

Tariff Sheets Announcing Reductions Due For Distribution By Conference Agents

Tariff sheets, announcing a reduction of G.$10 per ton for general cargo from Shanghai to San Francisco, will probably be distributed by local agents of trans-Pacific steamship companies operating under the Shanghai Branch of the Hongkong Conference.

All lines have agreed to the reduction from G.$30 to G.$20 per ton and the tariff sheets will be issued as soon as approval is received from Hongkong.

There will be one exception to the reduction program as freight on bristles will be boosted G.$15 a ton because of their heavy value. Silk will remain the same, G.$7.50 per hundred pounds.

Lines operating under Conference rulings are the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, China Mail Steamship Company, Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Nippon Yusen Kaisha and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Overland Freight High

Unless the United States Railroad Administration reduces the overland freight rates on goods bound between the Orient and Australia and the Eastern States by way of San Francisco and Seattle many San Francisco houses will be compelled to open offices in New York and ship direct to and from the Orient and New York, using the all-water steamer route by way of the Panama Canal.

This statement and many of the same character were made at a conference of the foreign trade and traffic departments of the Chamber of Commerce and over a score of the importers and exporters of San Francisco held July 18.

The Chamber of Commerce selected Mr. John S. Willis of the traffic department, just released from active service in the navy, to prepare a statement to go to the Railroad Administration.

The former rates on import and export freight under which the through business of San Francisco and Seattle has been developed, were cancelled by the Railroad Administration June 24.

The affairs of San Francisco importers and exporters have come to a crisis by the action of Japanese and British steamship owners, who are making freight rates direct to the Orient from New York far below the rates over the rail lines to the Pacific coast and thence by water to the Orient.

Britain To Suspend Control Over Tea

Orders Dictating Distribution And Prices To Be Abandoned By Government

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 13.—In the House of Commons today the Food Controller, Mr. G. H. Roberts, announced that, as about five months' home supply of tea is at present in bond and supplies are now arriving regularly, he has decided to suspend the orders governing distribution and prices and he is consulting with the trade regarding the date of such suspension. He anticipated that arrangements with the trade would enable a very considerable quantity of good tea to be retailed below the present fixed price of 2/8 per lb. and effective steps would be taken to prevent wholesale dealers cornering stocks.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR WAR DEALT WITH IN BOOK

Volume Written For British Foreign Office Brings Out New Facts

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 14.—Further revelations regarding the responsibility for the war are contained in a book by Professor Oman, President of the Royal Historical Society, which has been published on behalf of the Foreign Office and is based mainly on British official documents.

Professor Oman proves that the assassination of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand at Serajevo was absolutely unconnected with the Servian Government but also was not deliberately contrived by the Central Powers for the purpose of creating a war, though it was seized by them as an excuse for hostilities. It was a spontaneous outrage by three fanatics and the Narodna Odbrana is a national organisation of the Jugo-Slavs, not a criminal secret society as alleged by the Austrians but a society which worked constitutionally for its political aspirations, and it had nothing to do with the murders at Serajevo.

With reference to the much-discussed Potsdam Council on July 5, 1914, Professor Oman is satisfied that there was such a Council and though it was not formed in the character suggested by the press, it was attended by the Kaiser and some of the officers of the General Staff and decided the policy of war.

Professor Oman further proves that Russia was partially mobilised against Austria before Germany mobilised. The Tsar countermanded the order but the Minister of War, General Sukhomlinoff, and the Chief of Staff disobeyed him for good reasons.

Professor Oman proves that Count Lichnowsky, the German Ambassador in London, genuinely tried to avert the war.

MORE DECISIONS GIVEN IN GERMAN BANK CASES

Judgments In Favor Of Plaintiffs Granted In Three Claims Against Enemy Subjects

Hearings were held before British Assessor Grant Jones and Magistrate Nieh in the Mixed Court yesterday in connection with five of the claims brought by the Bureau of Liquidation of the Deutsche-Asiatische Bank.

Judgments were rendered in favor of the plaintiffs in claims against F. Repnow, for $851.66; F. Kehlbetzer for $304.64, and Frau R. Bisaang, for $50.76, all with interest. In the case against the China Hide and Skin Co., in which judgment for Tls. 18,876.91 was given in favor of the plaintiffs, an order was granted for the sale of hides possessed by the firm. In the case against W. Wolf and Sons, wherein judgment for Tls. 51,832.62 had been granted the plaintiffs, Messrs. Melchers and Co., were yesterday ordered to pay into court the sum of $22,000.

Rouble In U.S. Worth Fifteen Cents Gold

Coupons On Russian Bonds Are Being Made On That Basis

(American Wireless To Reuter)

New York, February 16.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—The National City Bank announced on Saturday that it was paying some coupons due on Russian five and a half percent bonds in accordance with the option given holders of accepting fifteen cents per rouble, the rate fixed by the Financial Attache of the Russian Embassy in Washington. Before the war the rouble in American exchange was 59 1/2 cents.

DOLLAR LINE WILL RUN TEN PASSENGER SHIPS

Steel Steamer, Each To Carry 100 People, To Be Built For Orient Trade

Ten steel freight and passenger steamers, to be operated on the San Francisco-Oriental run, will be constructed by the Robert Dollar Company. The vessels will be placed in competition with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Toyo Kisen Kaisha and China Mail Steamship Company.

Of 12,000 tons, the steamers will each carry 100 passengers and will be modern in every detail.

The announcement was also made yesterday of the purchase by the Robert Dollar Company of the Insurance Building, California and Battery Streets, San Francisco, for G.$425,000. It will be renamed the Robert Dollar Building.

THE

Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

— Established 1851 —

begs to inform its customers that a number of open and closed cars are now at their disposal for hire.

CHARGE:

Four Dollars per hour

MINIMUM CHARGE:

One Dollar 50 cents

No special service as office-trips or tiffin-trips.

For hire of cars please

Telephone to West 1213 and 1202

Residences For Sale

Newly built modern houses for sale on terms to suit purchasers.

LAND FOR SALE

In all parts of Settlement suitable for MILLS, FACTORIES, RESIDENCES.

Central District Property For Sale

FOR INVESTMENT

We have for sale residential property, very attractive for investors.

Fire Insurance
Motor Car Insurance

China Realty Co., Ltd.

Nanking and Kiangse Roads

"Dost thou love life? Then do not squander time, for that's the stuff LIFE is made of." Franklin.

Sit down, young man, and think it over. Where are you headed?

Ponder the end against the beginning, and make up your mind.

You KNOW where you stand this January as to the sum of your earthly possessions—but where are you going to be IN DECEMBER, 1919?

It is largely up to YOU to make your own career—no one is going to make it FOR you— and SAVING HABITS and INDUSTRY are at the bottom of every honorable and successful climb.

"If you know how to spend less than you GET," says Franklin, "you have the philosopher's stone."

Take a tip from Franklin, and open a SAVINGS account this very day!

Four per cent is allowed on savings in any amount from a dollar up.

THE AMERICAN-ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION

15 Nanking Road, Shanghai

Under the Rubber Tread

A tyre may be a whited sepulchre. It may have a good-looking tread and weak side walls; well-seeming side walls, but imperfect vulcanization of the tread to the casing,

Judge no tyre by its appearance! Put each make of tyre under the speedometer test, systematically checking off your mileage on a mileage record chart.

You'll find that Dunlop Tyres come out of the mileage—the only test—with a superiority which is comforting to the owner who values efficiency on each unit of his car.

DUNLOP

RUBBER COMPANY, LIMITED

Founders throughout the world of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry

Phone 2248 20 Kiuking Raod Cables: "Pneumotic"

Dramatic Fight In Peking Over Baring Of Treaties

Tuan Chi-jui Cabal Seeks To Prevent Publication Of Agreements With Japan But Loses

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, February 14.—A bitter fight has been going on here in high Governmental circles on the subjects of the agreements and documents to which Baron Makino made no reference in his enumeration of matters to the disclosure of which he had been instructed to assent. These agreements include the Sino-Japanese Military Convention, the Arms Contract, the Fukien Agreement and the Kirin Forestry Loan, and possibly some others. The liberals, of whom the President must be reckoned the leader, have insisted that it is absolutely necessary that these matters should be fully disclosed to the Peace Conference. The militarists have opposed this procedure, but the liberals have won, for this evening a telegram has been despatched to Paris stating that the text of all remaining documents will be telegraphed at once.

This particular battle in the campaign began a few days ago, when the Chinese Delegation to Paris telegraphed for a full list of the secret agreements and documents between China and Japan. It had been believed here that the delegation was in possession of all documents, but this apparently was not the case. When the request for this list came, the President asked the Cabinet and the Diplomatic Commission for it, and these two bodies replied that the particular documents required were in the care of the National Defense Bureau, and reference was duly made to the National Defense Bureau, which is the illegitimate child of the War Participation Bureau. This Bureau, the last stronghold of General Tuan Chi-jui and his militarist clique, was strongly opposed to handing over the required documents, or even a list of them, holding that they were matters entirely and solely concerning the Bureau, outside the jurisdiction of the Cabinet and the Diplomatic Commission, and even of the President himself.

How Tuan Crew Thinks

This argument is but a concrete form of the doctrine that is the foundation of all the militarist structure in China, namely, that the militarists are a law unto themselves. It will be seen at once that this doctrine is simply the beginning of anarchy in the country, and the President felt that in this matter he must either carry his point or surrender all real power and authority to the reactionaries. So a violent battle raged. Then came a request from Paris not only for the list of the documents, but for the texts of the documents, and the battle raged hotter than ever. Along with the request for the text of the documents came a strong recommendation from the delegation that all secret documents should now be revealed. It is not definitely known outside official circles, but there is reason to believe that the delegation's telegram was a lengthy one stating that in the opinion of the delegation the sympathy of the Conference was so entirely with China that the fuller the disclosure of secret understandings the better it would be for China, and urging that all documents should be disclosed.

Hsu Wins His Fight.

The President saw that here was a chance to carry his point still further, and he asked not simply for a list but for the documents themselves. Practically this was refused him, on the same grounds as had already been taken with respect to the mere list, but the President has persisted and has carried his point, not without having to threaten ultimate measures against very high officials. That does not matter much now. He has got what he asked for, has incidentally asserted and compelled recognition of presidential supremacy, and another battle has been won against militarism and reaction; and by this time the full text of the remaining documents is telegraphed, or is being telegraphed, to Paris, where, it is not doubted, the delegation will know how to make the best possible use of them.

It should not be overlooked that in this victory over the militarists the President has also won a victory over the militarists in Japan, for it is believed that it is from Japanese funds stipulated for in some of these documents that part of the expense of recruiting, equipping and maintaining General Tuan's private armies, known by the alias of the National Defense Army, is met, the other part coming from super-taxes imposed by Generals Chang Tso-lin and Ni Shih-chung.

On The Other Hand

There is very considerable rejoicing here over the news from Paris, to the effect that Baron Makino has informed the Chinese delegation that he has been instructed by his Government to disclose "all the secret agreements" that Japan has made with or concerning China. Baron Makino's communication stated that the agreements to be disclosed were of four categories:

(1). Agreements between Japan and other Powers concerning China. These consist of agreements, the exact nature of which is unknown here, with Great Britain, France, Russia and Italy.

(2). The Twenty-one Demands and subsequent treaties of 1915. The great bulk of these needs no disclosing, but it is quite likely that Japan managed to get more out of them than the public has been told.

(3). The Railway Agreement of September 24, 1918, under which Japan nominally acquired the right to build branches of the Kaotsi railway, the most important branch being a line connecting with the Peking-Hankow line. On this agreement $20,000,000 has been loaned to the Chinese, and spent.

(4). The agreements regarding railways in Manchuria and Mongolia.

This is not a complete list of the secret agreements between China and Japan. It leaves out two or three very important documents, the omission of which suggests doubts as to Japan's sincerity. For instance, the Arms Alliance as it was called, of 1918, the terms of which were never made public. Then there is the Joint Defense Agreement of May 17 last year. This was the agreement under which China and Japan were to act together in the expedition to the North and in the defense of China's frontiers. Then there was the War Participation Bureau agreement, under which the War Participation Bureau contracted a loan of $20,000,000 with Japan, of which $3,000,000 has been paid over, and the illegitimate offspring of the War Participation Bureau, the National Defense Army Bureau, is scheming to get the balance of $17,000,000 into its hands. Then there is the Kirin Forestry Loan, and there may be other agreements of which the public knows nothing whatever. The public, however, will not remain in the dark much longer, as it is quite certain that all of the agreements are being telegraphed to Paris.

Belgian Wounded Soldiers Funds

Messrs. D. Dumont (Janvier)	$10.00
Messrs. Hirsbrunner and Co.	50.00
A. J. (Fevrier)	5.00
L. Miller	5.00
Belgian Orphan Fund	
Mrs. R. A. Kelly	$7.00
D. S. Gubbay, Esq.	Tls. 1.50

$77.00 + Tls. 1.50 = Frs. 354.85.

Transferred on February 18, 1919.

D. SIFFERT.

Signor Paci's Farewell

The pianist, Signor Mario Paci, will give his farewell concert at the Lyceum Theater on Friday evening. Music-lovers will therefore have a welcome opportunity of hearing this delightful pianist. The following will be the program for the evening:

I Beethoven:
Sonata F-minor Op. 57: "Appassionata."
(a) Allegro assai. (b) Andante con moto with Variations. (c) Allegro ma non troppo—Presto.

II Chopin:
(a) Polonaise C-minor Op. 40 No. 2.
(b) Three Etudes: 1. E-major. 2. A flat major. 3. C sharp minor.
(c) Scherzo No. 1 B-minor Op. 20.

III Brahms:
(a) Ballad D-major Op. 10 No. 2.
(b) Rhapsodie G-minor Op. 79 No. 2.

IV Cl. Debussy:
(a) Prelude A-minor.
(b) La Cathedrale engloutie.
(c) From the "Children's Corner:"
1. Doctor Gradus ad Parnassum.
2. Golliwogg's Cake Walk.

V Liszt:
(a) Two Legends: No. 1 "Saint Francis Walking Over the Waves."
2 "Preaching to the Birds."
(b) Rhapsodie Hongroise No. 11.

RADIO-DIRECTED TORPEDO INVENTED BY AMERICAN

John Hays Hammond Claims Success For New Weapon After Two Years' Work

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, February 16.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Army and navy experts reported that John Hays Hammond, Jr.'s invention of radio control for craft to be sent, laden with explosives, against enemy ships has proved successful. They predicted also similar results for submarine craft showing only wire antenna above water.

The result of the tests was published in a communication on the Fortification Appropriation Bill, which carried an appropriation of $41,700 for the construction of an experimental craft of this type, which had taken two years to build, according to Mr. Hammond. The craft was eighty feet long and seven feet in diameter.

Major General Coe in a letter made public today said:

"There is no question whatever of the ability to control with accuracy a torpedo carrier of whatever kind it is, so long as it is a surface vessel or has any antenna above water, by direct radio connection from the shore or an aeroplane. The Board also has considered the ability of the enemy to interfere with the control of the vessel by radio energy. Mr. Hammond claims that no interference can be had with the craft outside a radius of 100 to 150 yards from the source of the energy, that is, from the radio plant of battleships, for example. Within such a radius certain interference from a powerful source serves to keep the torpedo on the fixed course on which it may be running."

General Coe said that control of the craft from shore stations had been demonstrated at a distance of seven miles.

FOUR BATTLESHIPS LOST BY FRANCE DURING WAR

Total Tonnage Of Ships Of Navy Destroyed Put At 110,000

(French Wireless)

Paris, February 17.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). The newspapers say that the losses of the French navy during the war were as follows:

Four battleships: Bouvet, Suffren, Gaulois and Danton.

Four armored cruisers: Leon Gambetta, Amiral Charner, Kleber and Dupetit Thouars.

One light cruiser: Chateau Renault.

14 torpedo-destroyers.

Eight torpedo-boats.

14 submarines, one of which, Le Curie, was refloated and returned to service.

Five auxiliary cruisers.

Four monitors.

62 drifters armed against submarines.

One sloop.

Four picket-boats and 3 chasers.

Total 110,000 tons.

The losses of other navies are as follows:

Great Britain	550,000 tons
Italy	76,000 ,,
United States	17,500 ,,

Germany lost 350,000 (?) tons and Austria 65,000 tons.

Anti-Bolshevik Army Gaining In Caucasus

Volunteers Pushing Ahead Rapidly And Are Nearing Junction With Other Force

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Odessa, February 11.—The anti-Bolshevik volunteer army is making fine strides in the Caucasus. It is advancing on both banks of the Terek towards Vladikavkaz and has captured Grozny, which was strongly defended, taking 800 prisoners and twenty guns.

Further to the northeast, after routing the main forces of the Bolsheviki in the north Caucasus, the volunteers have pushed within twenty-five versts of Kisliar and are now in contact with the Daghestan detachments commanded by General Kolesnikorf.

Copenhagen, February 16.—The Hamburger Fremdenblatt states that the Bolsheviki have deserted Windau owing to the bombardment of that town by British warships.

French Diplomats Retired On Pensions

(French Wireless)

Paris, February 17.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). The Official Journal gazettes the retirement on pension of two ambassadors; M. M. Beau, who lately represented France at Berne, and M. Chilhaud Dumaine, Ambassador at Vienna at the time of the declaration of war, and the placing on the waiting-list of M. Delanney, formerly Prefect of the Seine and Ambassador at Tokio.

M. Bapst, the French Minister at Christiania, replaces M. Delanney at Tokio while M. Guillemin has been appointed French Minister at Christiania.

Europe's Rail Service Getting Normal Again

As an indication of the resumption of normal railway traffic conditions in Europe the following information regarding train services put into operation by the International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Company between December 15 and 31 is of interest: Daily sleeping car services—two from Paris to Lille; one from Paris to Strasburg and Mayence; one from Paris to Metz, Thionville, Luxemburg and Treves; one from Paris to Lille, Tournai and Brussels. Daily restaurant car services—Paris-Lille-Tournai-Brussels; Paris-Dunkirk; Paris-Amiens-Boulogne. The last service is part of the newly re-established through service between Paris and London, of which the timing is as follows: leave London 11 a.m., arrive Paris 9:30 p.m.; leave Paris 9:15 a.m., arrive London 6:30 p.m. The foregoing information is furnished by Mr. G. W. A. Snow, local agent for the International Company.

SHORT LOANS

We can arrange short loans in AMERICAN GOLD on approved local securities

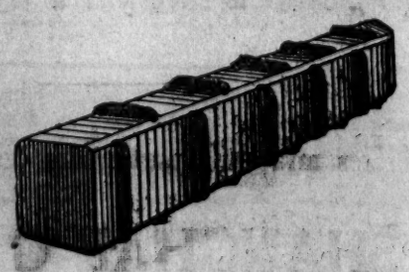
Raven Trust Co., Ltd.
15 Nanking Road

CONGOLEUM RUGS
SANITARY - WATERPROOF - ROTPROOF

CORRUGATED BARS

ROLLED FROM NEW BILLET, CONFORMING WITH AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS' STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS

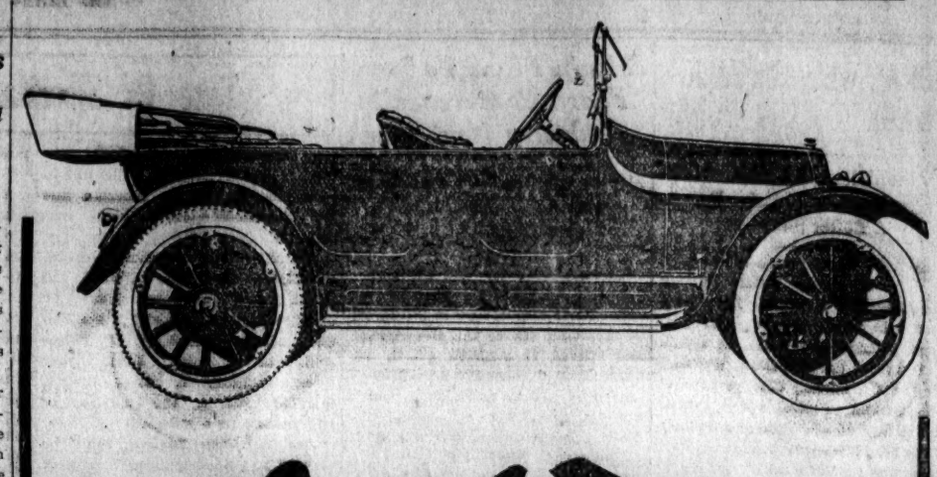
The Standard Concrete Reinforcement



Corrugated square bars, Type D,
Stock sizes:
¼-in.—⅜-in.—½-in.—⅝-in.—¾-in.—1-in.

Reinforcing estimates prepared by our concrete engineers

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.
4 Yuen Ming Yuen Road Telephone Central 778



Overland

Model 90 is known as
"THE THRIFT CAR"

It possesses all the attributes and features of the high-priced automobile.

It is easy to drive, economical in upkeep and running expenses, and is roomy and comfortable to ride in.

Have you seen the OVERLAND "COUNTRY CLUB?"

Ask for a demonstration

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO.
2a Jinkee Road Telephone: Central 3809

"Recess"—
Made Slightly Larger Then The Average Cigarettes

Westminster Tobacco Co., Ltd. London.

Made Considerably Better Than the Ordinary

Cigarettes

MORAL WELFARE TALK MADE TO CLUB WOMEN

Dr. Frank Rawlinson Sounds Appeal For Allied Drive For A Better Shanghai

An Allied drive in the interests of moral and social betterment in Shanghai was urged by Dr. Frank Rawlinson, representing the Shanghai Moral Welfare Committee, in a talk made before the American Woman's Club at the Carlton Cafe yesterday.

Mr. Rawlinson gave a comprehensive survey of the work and findings of the Moral Welfare Committee, outlining the problems which are to be faced and reporting on the recommendations which the body has made to the Municipal Council. He made a strong appeal for the members of the Club to use their influence toward awakening a powerful public sentiment for moral reforms in the Settlement.

Following Mr. Rawlinson's talk Mrs. Remer, head of the Social Service Department, which was in charge of the meeting, told of the work done by her department for destitute foreign women in Shanghai and Mrs. Sawyer reported on work done among Chinese women, particularly among the wives of Chinese serving in the American navy. Mrs. Webb also reported on investigations made with a view to helping destitute women here.

Other business of the afternoon included a brief talk by Mrs. Lobingier in which she asked the co-operation of the clubwomen in connection with the Navy Y.M.C.A. work, asking that they help in the furnishing of cakes etc. She suggested that an entertainment at the Y.M.C.A. rooms should be held once a month for the sailors in port.

Mrs. Lacy made an appeal for club members to attend the Public School Girls' performance of "Peter Pan" to be given at 5:30 p.m. Friday at the Lyceum in aid of local charities for which funds were sorely needed.

The death of Miss Carolyn Christman in France was announced to the members.

It is asked that members who have not yet made their promised contributions to the Stevens library fund forward their donations to Mrs. Webb without delay.

The Musical Department will have its second program devoted to the works of modern composers this afternoon at the Carlton, the works of Debussy to be taken up.

A lady's handbag was found at the Carlton after the meeting yesterday, the owner of which may have it by communicating with the secretary, Mrs. Webb.

RUMANIAN PRESS BUREAU DENIES REVOLT REPORT

Office In Paris Attributes News To German And Austrian Sources

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, February 16.—The Rumanian Press Bureau denies the truth of the reports of a revolution in Rumania and attributes the reports to Austrian and German sources.

MR. CHU AND MR. TANG CALLING ON CONSULS

Formal Activities Of Chinese Peace Delegates Largely Social Yesterday

Yesterday's China peace conference activities were largely social. Mr. Tang Shao-yi, chief Southern delegate, and Mr. Chu Chi-chien, chief Northern delegate, began their official calls on members of the Consular Body. Invitations also were issued by Mr. Chu Chi-chien to the foreign and Chinese press to a reception to be given by him tomorrow morning at his quarters in the former German Bank building.

Although not finally decided yet, the probability is that the conference will open tomorrow afternoon. There has been some talk, however, of a postponement in order first to settle the Shensi question.

FRENCH PASSENGERS ONLY FOR MESSAGERIES LINERS

Accommodations Virtually Commandeered For Officials In China And Indo-China

Passenger accommodations on the French Mail liners sailing from Shanghai in the next four months have been practically commandeered by the French Government.

Orders have been issued to the local agent of the Messageries Maritimes by the Consul-General for France that, for sailings scheduled the next four months, no passengers other than French officials and a limited number of French civilians will be allowed to travel on the liners.

The action is necessary because of the large number of officials and civilians waiting accommodations for Marseilles from Indo-China ports.

Hundreds of bookings, made by citizens and subjects of nations other than France, were cancelled yesterday as a result of the regulation.

Britain Plans To Hold Peace Conference In Industry Next Week

Representatives Of Capital And Labor To Discuss All Questions At Issue

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 16.—The Observer understands that in view of the unrest in industrial circles the Government has decided to summon shortly an unprecedented assembly of representatives of capital and labor which will be practically a national industrial Peace Congress to deal with all industrial questions at issue.

London, February 17.—The National Industrial Peace Conference is to be held on February 27.

Chinese Entertain Directors Of B.A.T.

Leading Merchants Hosts At Dinner Attended By 300 At Great World

Heads of the British-American Tobacco Company were guests of honor at a banquet given at the Great World last night by Messrs. Chu Pao-san, Wu Ting-sung, Chao Tsing-ching, Wang Chu-kui and Yu Yah-ching. Over 300 attended.

Among the guests were Messrs. A. J. Jeffress of London, Mr. G. E. Allen of New York, J. A. Thomas of New York, Hon. F. F. MacNaghten, head of the legal department; Thomas F. Cobbs, general manager for China, and the heads of all departments in the Shanghai offices.

Following the dinner, a theatrical performance was given.

NATIONALIST ADVOCATES ARE HELD IN CAPETOWN

Crew Of Steamer Refuses To Take South African Delegation To Europe

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Capetown, February 17.—The crew of the s.s. Durham Castle refused to sail with the Nationalist deputation for Europe headed by General Hertzog, and the liner eventually sailed without them.

GERMANS FROM AMOY ARE DUE HERE TODAY

Enemy Subjects In Peking Will Leave This Week, Is Report

Thirty-three enemy subjects from Amoy are expected to arrive in Shanghai today by the steamer Hsinfung preparatory to repatriation. Mr. Li Ping-chang of the Bureau for the Repatriation of Enemy Subjects will meet them at the wharf.

More than eighty claims against enemy subjects had been filed with the Bureau for the Sequestration of Enemy Property, 122 Bubbling Well Road, up to yesterday afternoon. Directors Ivan Chen and Wang Keng-ting have ordered the debtors named by the claims to file their answer within five days.

The enemy subjects in Peking will be sent to Shanghai on the 20th, according to the Chung Foo News Agency. The Diplomatic Corps is discussing ways to help this work.

Sentences were ordered suspended during their absence from China in the case of four Germans convicted in the Mixed Court last August in connection with the opium robberies. The men were Carl Lindow, Robert Franck and C. Villeage, convicted of robbery, and Heinrich Bischoff, found guilty of receiving the stolen goods. They appeared before American Assessor Tenney and Magistrate Kwan. The court directed that the men be turned over to the repatriation authorities with a letter describing their status.

Charles Grenlick, another German, who appeared in the Mixed Court together with one Paul Lucas last autumn on the charge of damaging property belonging to the Tramway Co., came before Assessor Tenney and Magistrate Kwan in regard to the returning of a German naval uniform taken from him at that time. The uniform was ordered returned seven days before Grenlick's departure for Germany.

Text Of Siberian Agreement

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, February 17.—The agreement concerning the Siberian and the Chinese-Eastern Railways is as follows:

(1) A general supervision of the railways in the zone in which the Allied forces are operating shall be exercised by a special Inter-Allied Commission consisting of representatives of each Allied Power having military forces in Siberia, including Russia, the chairman of which shall be a Russian.

The following Boards shall be created and placed under control of the entire Allied Committee:

(a) A Technical Board consisting of railway experts belonging to the said line for the purposes of administering the technical and economic management of all the railways in the said zone.

(b) An Allied Military Transportation Board for the purpose of co-ordinating military transportation under the instruction of the proper military authorities.

(2) The protection of the railways shall be placed under the military forces of the Allies.

At the head of each railway shall remain a Russian manager or director with powers conferred by the existing Russian law.

(3) The Technical Board shall elect a President to whom shall be entrusted technical operation of the railways. In the matter of such operation the President may issue instructions to the Russian official mentioned in the preceding clause, and he may appoint assistants and instructors in the service of the Board, chosen from the nationals having military forces in Siberia, to be attached to the central office of the Board and define their duties. Any of the Corps of railway experts may be assigned by him to more important stations. In assigning railway experts to any stations, the interests of the respective Allied Powers in charge of the military protection of such stations shall be taken into due consideration. He shall distribute work among the clerical staff of the Board, whom he may appoint at his discretion.

(4) The clerical staff of the Inter-Allied Committee shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Committee, who shall have the right of distributing work among such employes as well as of discharging them.

(5) The present arrangement ceases to be operative upon the withdrawal of the foreign military forces from Siberia and all the foreign railway experts appointed under this agreement shall be then forthwith recalled.

The *note verbale* begins:

The American Embassy is directed by the State Department to inform the Imperial Foreign Office that it is submitting for the consideration of the Imperial Japanese Government a suggested plan by means of which Mr. Stevens, acting through the present Russian managements and in the interests of the Russian people, may temporarily undertake the actual operation of the Chinese Eastern and Trans-Siberian Railways. The Government of the United States desires to emphasise the fact that Mr. Stevens and the Russian Railway Service Corps which assist him, represent Russia and not the United States or any possible interest of the United States as the United States has no desire or purpose to secure an interest in the Russian railways or to control them for itself.

A memorandum from the Imperial Japanese Government states:

The Imperial Japanese Government desire to express sincere thanks for the communication which the American Embassy made in the *note verbale* dated October 25 respecting the operation of the said railways.

They have noted with much satisfaction the assurance contained that the United States has no desire and no purpose to secure an interest in the Russian railways or the control of them.

The general memorandum begins:

Any financial responsibility involved in the plan of international administration of the Siberian Railways and the Russian interest in the Chinese-Eastern Railway is reserved for further discussion.

The word "interests" used in Clause 3 is understood to refer to the convenience of the respective Allied Governments and the United States and does not imply any political or other spheres of influence and, as stated very clearly in the agreement, the plan is to be interpreted as a sincere effort to operate the railways in the interests of the Russian people.

Under the proposed arrangement China's interests are fully protected and cordial co-operation on the part of the Chinese Government is hoped for.

The text of the agreement as submitted is subject to verbal corrections should such be necessary in view of possible errors in telegraphic transmission.

Obituary

Sir Mark Sykes

Reuter's Service

London, February 17.—Lieut.-Col. Sir Mark Sykes, M.P., the well known authority on Turkey, died of pneumonic influenza at Paris, where he was attending the Peace Conference as expert adviser on Near Eastern Affairs.

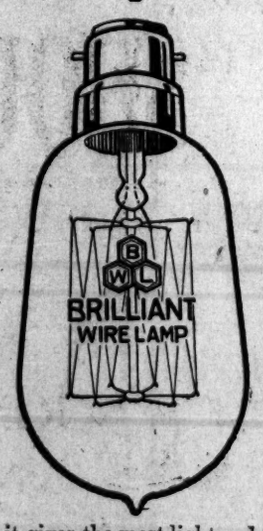
A CLEAR AND ROSY SKIN

is the result largely of daily regularity, to ensure which many women find the occasional use of Pinkettes all that is necessary.

PINKETTES

are laxative perfection, curing sick headaches, bilious attack, unpleasant breath, spots and blemishes. Tiny but thorough, as gentle as nature. Of chemists, or post free for 60 cents the vial from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

Why, is this no. 1?



Because it gives the most light and consumes the least current; saves money not only on current but also on renewals on account of its great strength.

Obtainable from the principal electrical contractors or from

Tokyo Electric Co. and China lamp Co.

Show Room

P564, Nanking R'd. 'Phone Cent. 4907

A-43

BRITISH MAILS

The British Postmaster announces that the English mails which reached Shanghai on Monday were the following despatches: from London, January 3, 1919; from Liverpool and Manchester, January 4, 1919.

The mails outstanding are those which were despatched from London between December 21, 1918 and January 1, 1919 and from Liverpool and Manchester from December 15 to January 2.

CONGOLEUM RUGS

SANITARY - WATERPROOF - ROTPROOF

These are the five Self Starter Keys

Make the Day's Work Bigger

NOT by working more hours, not by employing more hands, but with your present staff and existing organization.

We can show you how to make each day's work of your typist a bigger and better day's work. Not by putting more work on *her*, but by relieving her of it and putting it *on the machine.*

We can show you how our machine saves all of the time usually wasted in making the customary indentations in letter writing. It does this by means of the automatic indenting mechanism known as the Self Starter. One touch on a Self Starter key indents the line—*instantly.*

The Self Starter is a Remington feature exclusively. It saves nearly a minute in the writing of every letter.

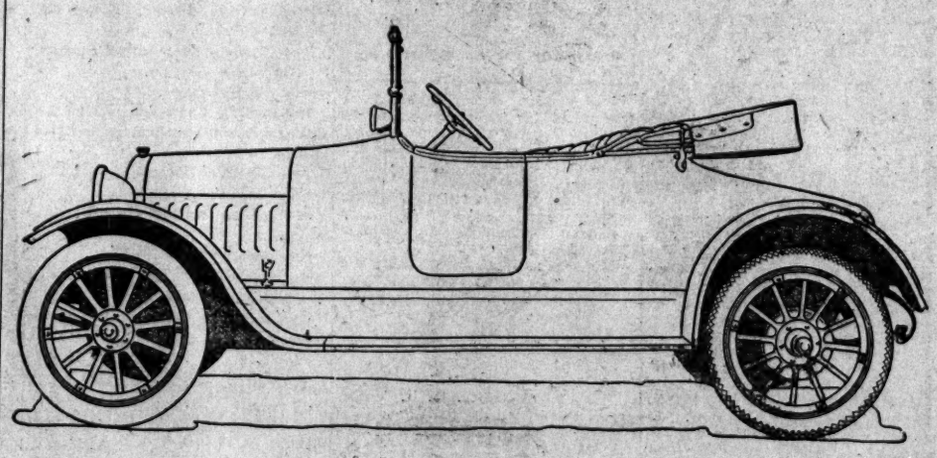
Let the machine do it. This is the time saving secret of the

SELF STARTING REMINGTON TYPEWRITER

Mustard & Co.

Sole Agents

22 Museum Road Shanghai



INTER-STATE

Cars have a reputation for real value, real service, and real satisfaction afforded to the owner. We still have a small stock of

5-SEATER TOURING CARS

and shall be pleased to give you a demonstration at any time.

Prices and full particulars on application to

THE SHANGHAI GARAGE CO.

EASTERN GARAGE — Central 1159 and 2711

STAR GARAGE — West 197 and 131

BERGER IS CONVICTED WITH FOUR OTHERS IN SEDITION TRIAL

Accused Socialist Leaders Had Expected 'Hung Jury' In Chicago Case

ON BAIL PENDING APPEAL

Verdict, Based On Socialist Anti-War Screeds, Bars Berger From Congress

Chicago, January 8.—Victor L. Berger, Milwaukee politician-publisher, the only Socialist elected last Fall to the Sixty-sixth Congress, and four other national leaders of the Socialist Party, were found guilty by a jury in Federal Court this evening of sedition and disloyalty under the Espionage Act. Berger's conviction bars him from Congress.

Those convicted with Berger for obstructing the nation's war program against Germany and with him now facing sentences of from one to twenty years in prison, or fines of them $1,000 to $10,000, or both, are:

Adolph Germer, National Secretary of the Socialist Party.

William F. Kruse, National Secretary of the Young People's Socialist Party—the "Yipsels."

J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The American Socialist.

Irwin St. John Tucker, Protestant Episcopal rector and former newspaper man.

The five defendants were released under $10,000 bonds each pending hearing of a motion for a new trial on Jan. 23. Sentence was withheld by Judge Landis until that time.

Surprise To The Defendants

The verdict, a sweeping victory for the Government, came as a surprise to the defendants. They had believed that the five weeks of radical "preaching" before the jury had "converted" at least one member of that body. None, save Berger, had counted upon an acquittal, but had believed a "hung jury" would result.

While out from 11 a.m. until 4:48 p.m., the jury took only ballots. The first stood 10 to 2 for conviction, the second 11 to 1, and the third unanimous.

The courtroom was jammed with Socialists, I. W. W.s and Bolsheviki when the jury reported its finding. They made no demonstration, seeming stunned.

Berger seemed more deeply moved at the result than the other defendants, tears streaming down his cheeks.

Judge Landis made no comment on the verdict, confining himself to thanking the twelve men for their long service in the jury box.

Berger said somewhat shakily, his emotion greatly accentuating his broad German accent:

"I am completely surprised. I am no more guilty of this crime than the Judge on the bench. I have lived in accordance with these principles for thirty-seven years, and now I must suffer for them."

Germer made no statement except that the verdict was "a shocking surprise." The others "had nothing to say."

Seymour Stedman, chief of counsel, who, with William Cunnea, Swan Johnson, and Henry Cochems, defended the accused men, was cryptic in his utterances. He is one of the principal leaders of the Socialist Party.

"Now that the controlling faction has shown the dragon's teeth, we will see how far they can go," he said, adding that if such a step became necessary the conviction would be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States for review.

What Convinced The Jurors

What transpired in the jury room was related by A. L. Hendee, the foreman:

"We paid more attention to the documentary evidence than to the testimony," he said. "We were unanimous in declaring the 'proclamation and war program' of the Socialist Party, passed at St. Louis, to be a traitorous document. Such grewsome and scurrilous pamphlets as 'The Price We Pay,' and 'Why we Should Fight,' as well as the strong anti-war editorials in Berger's newspaper, The Milwaukee Leader, and the printed propaganda urging opposition to the draft, convicted the defendants on their face.

"The fact that the armistice has been signed cut no figure in our deliberations. The documentary evidence showed that these men had deliberately, in wartime, set out to hinder the nation and help the enemy and had broken laws well known to them. We could see nothing innocent in their intent."

The trial, regarded by the Government as being even more important than the famous I. W. W. case, in which ninety-three leaders were sentenced to terms of from one to twenty years for similar offenses under the Conspiracy Act, was regarded by the defense as the placing of the Socialist Party in the dock.

The defendants were tried under the Espionage Act passed in June 1917. They were indicted in February, 1918, following spectacular raids on Socialist headquarters and a denial of second class mailing privileges to Berger's paper, as well as The American Socialist, the national party organ. The trial started on Dec. 9.

In twenty-five overt acts cited in the indictment the defendants were accused of willfully obstructing the recruiting and enlistment service of the nation while it was at war, through speeches, articles, pamphlets, cartoons, and other means of propaganda, and with causing insubordination, disloyalty, and refusal of duty in the military and naval forces.

The "pro-German" factor was continuously in the trial. While no evidence was offered showing use of German funds or aid from the Imperial Government, German influences were constantly brought out, particularly as regards the operations of the "Yipsels," young Socialists of draft age, who took a "conscientious objector" stand. The city organiser in Chicago was shown to have boasted of being "a German agent," and he is now interned. Berger was shown to have been born in Austria and Germer in Prussia, while Kruse, another defendant, is of immediate German extraction.

China Would Save By Reducing Armies

The Central Government has circularised the provinces with a telegram, requesting the filing of a report on the possible number of troops that can be curtailed and the expenses that can thus be saved. It, according to the Chinese press, says that during the eight years of the Republic military expenses have eaten up the bulk of the national revenue. Unless the military expenses can be cut, there is no hope for the improvement of the revenue system of the nation. A commission for the curtailment of troops in the provinces is expected to be appointed soon, consisting of Generals Feng Kuo-chang, Tuan Chi-jui and Wang Shih-cheng.

HONGKONG BANK PROFITS NEARLY TEN MILLIONS

Corporation Will Pay £450,000 In Final Dividends; Assets Are $421,964,067.29

The net profits of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation for 1918 amount to $9,820,420.92. These figures include $3,223,238.18, balance brought forward from last accounts, after paying all charges, deducting all interest paid and due and making provision for bad and doubtful accounts and contingencies.

At the general meeting of the Corporation, to be held at Hongkong on Saturday, the directors will recommend the payment of a final dividend of two pounds and five shillings sterling per share and a bonus of one pound ten shillings per share. Dividends will absorb £450,000 or $2,683,229.82.

The directors will recommend the transfer of $1,500,000 from the profit and loss account to credit of the silver reserve fund which will then stand at $21,000,000.

The assets are given as $421,964,067.29.

Mr. J. A. Plummer has been elected chairman of the Board of Directors and Mr. E. V. D. Parr deputy chairman.

Allied Concessions Cancelled By Mexico

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, February 17.—It is officially reported that the Mexican Government has cancelled some British and American concessions. The Mexican Government handed over the land to the people for agriculture and they are revising other concessions.

JAPANESE ASK DETAILS ON LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Sakatani Proposes Treaty Be Submitted To More Representative Body Than Privy Council

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, February 17.—The League of Nations was the subject of interpellations in the House of Peers today.

Baron Sakatani asked how it would affect the Constitution of the Empire and pointed out the necessity of avoiding a constitution above the national constitution by taking the public fully into confidence concerning the terms of the League of Nations. Should the participation of Japan in the League result in a diplomatic convention, he remarked that the treaty will have to be submitted to the Privy Council before it is ratified. But the Privy Council is composed of renowned jurists and scholars as well as persons with administrative experience but none of them representative of the people; therefore he thought that, in becoming a signatory to a compact so weighty and of such grave concern as the League of Nations, the deliberations of the Privy Council, which is utterly unrepresentative of the popular mind, is totally inadequate for the purpose.

Other members followed and asked the Government to inform the House more fully concerning the League.

The Premier, Mr. Hara, regretted that the position is such that he could not yet satisfy the wishes of the House but he promised to give full consideration to the points raised by Baron Sakatani.

While the debate in the House of Peers was proceeding the full text of the Covenant of the League of Nations, together with President Wilson's speech, was published by the Kokusai Agency.

'Peter Pan'

The girls of the Shanghai Public School will give a third performance of "Peter Pan" at the Lyceum Theater at 5 p.m. today in aid of the funds for Siberian children and disabled soldiers and sailors. A fourth performance will be given Friday at 5 p.m. Booking for Friday's production will be open at Moutrie's after 8 a.m. today.

SOLD BY ALL STORES

APOLLO THEATRE, MONDAY, FEB. 24TH, 25TH, 26TH & 27TH

From the First National Exhibitors' Circuit
and by arrangement with Pathe Phone-Cinema-Chine
(*Hongkong — Shanghai — Macao — Indo-China*)

CHARLES CHAPLIN

"THE ASSASSIN OF SORROW" — "THE GLOOMSHIFTER OF EUROPE"

IN HIS

SECOND MILLION-DOLLAR PICTURE

"SHOULDER ARMS"

A MUDDY TRAGEDY OF TRENCH LIFE

It is a brand-new film, only released a few months ago in the U.S.A. This is the second of this famous series of Chaplin Films and is shown now on account of its topical nature.

3 REELS OF LONG LINGERING LAUGHS 3

IT IS CHARLIE
IN HIS HAPPIEST MOOD

Booked exclusively at the APOLLO
"The Theatre just a bit ahead"

Prices: Circle $2.00, Pit and Stalls $1.00

Book at Robinson's 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. *Theatre from 6 p.m.*

The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS
Home Office, Ford Building, Wilmington, Delaware, U. S. A.
Address all Communications to
THE CHINA PRESS
Publication Office Canton and Kiangse Rd., S'hai
Editorial Offices.. Canton and Kiangse Rd., S'hai
New York Office.....World Building
Washington Bureau Metropolitan Bank Building
Tokio Bureau.....Japan Advertiser Building

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year...Mex.$22.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY four Months $8.50
SUNDAY, per Year 7.00
Mailed to Outports, 50 cents per month, or Mex. $6.00 per year extra.
Mailed to foreign countries the cost of postage will be added.
Street Sales—Daily 10 cents per copy: Sunday 20 cents per copy.
Entered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission with "special marks" privileges in China.
Entered as second-class mail matter at U. S. Postal Agency, Shanghai, China.
Entered as a newspaper at the Japanese P. O.
Telephone—1432 Business Office.
1433 Editorial Department.
Telegraph Address—NATPRESS SHANGHAI.

THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated,
Delaware, Publishers

WEATHER

Barometer having fallen rather low a gale from north or northwest must be expected on the coast with cold weather.

BIRTH

ROGERS: On February 17th, 1919, at the Red Cross Hospital to Mr. and Mrs. Jesse M. Rogers, a son, Edgar Young Mullins.
21259.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, FEBRUARY 19, 1919

Baron Makino's Statement

THE lengthy statement made to European newspaper correspondents by Baron Makino, the Japanese Foreign Minister and delegate to the Peace Conference, serves to bear out our editorial remarks of yesterday with regard to the most effective way for the League of Nations to handle the Far Eastern problem. Viewing Baron Makino's declaration as a whole, the baron does as well with a bad case as could be expected. We note that no reference is made in the course of the lengthy statement to "racial discrimination." This was a wise omission on the part of Baron Makino. We do not think the Japanese will get very much out of this contention at the Peace Conference. Merchants and professional men are the only classes sent out by Western countries to China and Japan, and against a similar classes of Japanese and Chinese there is no discrimination. As regards the coolie class, which does not exist in Europe or America, the discrimination exercised by Western states is not different from the discrimination shown by Japan herself against such a class of her own people, or the Chinese. Remove the coolie element, and "racial discrimination" automatically disappears.

The crux of the whole statement made by Baron Makino is found in the passage in which he points his finger at China's limitless resources. China has the raw material; Japan has need for raw material and she has the capital with which to buy it. This is only putting in other words the argument advanced by us yesterday, namely, that the most effective way in which the League of Nations could help Japan to tide over her economic and industrial pressure would be to assist China to develop and systematise her resources, which are immense, and only await to be tapped. It is plain that the Chinese people themselves are either unable or lack the necessary stimulus to develop these resources. Help apparently is not going to come from within. It must therefore come from without. Europe and America must send expert engineers to China and release the necessary currency to check floods, famine, pestilence and the other attendant evils. If half of China is always starving or on the verge of starvation, how can China feed Japan? If Europe and America were to spend on this work an infinitesimal percentage of the money spent on the prosecution of the war, the Far Eastern problem would be solved. It was necessary to disburse the vast sums in order to ensure the Allied victory. It is not a whit less necessary to spend a few millions in China in the sense suggested by us. The conclave of nations assembled at Paris would do well to devote the most earnest consideration to this vital aspect of the Sino-Japanese problem.

This problem is no longer in the hands of China and Japan; it is in the hands of the League of Nations.

Duties Of Capital And Labor

By Samuel Gompers

(President of the American Federation of Labor).

Labor played a mighty and a majestic role in the winning of the great war—and to labor should come a share of the fruits of victory as a reward for its unceasing and heroic efforts.

Our armies in the battlefields of France and Belgium, backed by our mighty industrial army at home, assisted magnificently in the crushing of militaristic autocracy—in making the world safe for democracy. And now, that it is safe for democracy, let us keep it so.

If the sinister head of industrial autocracy attempts to show itself, to debase and demean the very life of labor, it, too, must be crushed. For industrial autocracy is just as bad as political autocracy. Both would hamper justice; both would enslave and shackle a nation of free-thinking and free-acting peoples.

American labor kept its trust with democracy and with its Government during the great war. Working with unceasing endeavor and to the absolute limit of its superb powers, labor in this country answered every call that was made upon it by the Republic. It realised then that upon its sinewy shoulders and those of our gallant armies in the field rested the burden of freeing the world from the menace of enslavement that autocratic Germany yearned to fasten upon us all.

So American labor, by herculean efforts, answered every call made upon it for food, for ammunition and for supplies—and the war was won!

The great military victory which this nation of ours, together with those of the Allies, has achieved means to the working people of the world, a glorious opportunity to go on in democracy—to make free use of every opportunity of democracy. For that did we strive; for that have we suffered much; for that have we toiled in this country; for that have our boys fought and died on the bloody battlefields of Western Europe.

Now that our aim has been accomplished—now that freedom has come to us—it must be ours to keep. No form of industrial autocracy must be permitted to foist itself upon American labor. Any effort that it might make means battle—and battle to the finish.

And when I speak of labor I do not mean only those 4,000,000 men who are organised—I mean every man, woman and child who is listed among the millions of persons engaged in gainful occupation in the United States.

All Workers Included

For, in the final analysis, we are all united—all working together. Our forces are organised—the others are not. But when the American Federation of Labor fights it fights not alone for its own; its fight is one waged for all. If we bring about an eight-hour workday in industry it doesn't mean an eight-hour day only for union men—it means eight-hours for every worker. And when we secure a wage increase for our men it is an increase that is extended to all men—union or otherwise.

Labor during the war gained many points that long have been its due. Labor does not mean to surrender them. It shall not yield to any injustice from the hands of capital. It will resist to the last at all costs.

American labor, frequently in the past, has been forced to utter its challenge—and with results beneficial to the country and to its working people. And labor reiterates now that it will contest to the very last each and every effort of industrial autocrats to deprive it of its freedom and its rights.

The standard of life of the American working people of today must not be lowered. Labor cannot live decently on any wage lower than it receives now without reducing the standard of living. The wages of American labor today are higher than ever before in history—but the cost of bare existence in this country has increased in enormous proportions.

Wages Still Inadequate

The cost of living has increased more than 70 percent during the five-year period of war. And the scale of wages increases throughout Industrial America has not approximated anything near to that total. There is a great disparity in the wage increase since 1913 and the increase in the standard of living. Where has that increase in the cost of living gone? Who has it? Ask capital, ask business. They should know.

And so, right today, while the industrial kings are decrying the fact that they are forced to pay increased wages, is it not true that the workingman in the years prior to 1914 was in better circumstances than he is now, despite the wage increase that has come in the past four years?

Labor recognises the value of freedom and knows that freedom and rights can be maintained only by those willing to assert their claims and defend their rights.

The war brought a better understanding between capital and labor than ever existed before. It was the hope of many—and surely all of labor—that the co-operative relations that grew up when the employer and the employe fought side by side for America in the great conflict might endure through the years of peace. But, from the mutterings that already have come from capitalists, it would seem that theirs was a friendship during the war of only a surface nature; a friendship superficial rather than sincere.

And that is regrettable. Labor does not want conflict with capital; labor yearns for peace and for tranquillity. It asks for a fair deal—and nothing more. It curries no favors; seeks no gifts from capital. But some of the industrial monarchs already have placed themselves on record as being opposed to giving to labor even the fair deal it has asked for.

The position of organised labor has been strengthened wonderfully by the war. In 1916 there were about 2,072,000 members of the American Federation of Labor. In 1917 the total was nearly 2,500,000 and today it has gone beyond 3,000,000. Add to that the organised railroad brotherhood and other labor organisations and it means that approximately 4,000,000 workers representing 20,000,000 people are banded together and ready to battle for the rights that are theirs—and the rights that belong to those not affiliated with them, but whose cause is the same.

Calls Argument Unfair

Not so long ago there appeared an article—probably inspired by members of industrial autocracy—intended to show that any fight made by organised labor to maintain the present wages would be a rank injustice to the millions who were not members of it. That article cited the fact that organised labor represented only a very small percentage of the laboring class in America.

"Organised labor," it said in substance, "represents only about 6 percent of the 40,000,000 workers of America. The war brought wage increases to the members of organised labor in ratio—or nearly so—to the increase in the standard of living. But what about the unorganised workers, such as bookkeepers, clerks, stenographers, salesmen and the others included in the 40,000,000? Their wage increase during the war did not approach the increase in the standard of living. The result was that the unorganised labor suffered. It will continue to suffer until the cost of living is reduced. Yet organised labor wants the cost maintained by demanding that its wages remain unchanged in these peace times."

The argument in the article is unfair because it does not reveal all the real facts. The natural assumption from reading it is that all of the 32,000,000 unorganised workers are employes. But the point is that of that 32,000,000 at least 25,000,000 are men and women farm workers—and most of them are working for themselves. Merchants are included in that entire group of 40,000,000 Americans "engaged in gainful occupations;" so are doctors, lawyers, dentists and professional men of every kind. President Woodrow Wilson is in that list because his position is classified as a gainful one.

When the farmers, the professional men, the merchants and others who labor for their own interests are excluded from the list of unorganised workers, it reduces the list of perhaps 8,000,000 who are office and factory workers—unorganised. And the fact that they are not organised is of their own choosing. The clerks, the bookkeepers, the stenographers and all the others could have organised the same as have the workers in every important trade in the United States.

But even though those workers are unorganised no one can say that organised labor in fighting for the maintenance of the present standard of wages is not fighting, too, for unorganised labor. If organised labor calmly stood by and submitted to the reduction of its own wages, wouldn't it follow that the wages of unorganised labor would be cut, too? And if the wages of unorganised labor were cut before there was any appreciable decrease made in the standard of living, wouldn't the plight of unorganised labor be increased?

So our fight against any reduction in wages is a fight for all of working America—organised and unorganised labor. It is a fair fight and a just fight against the greed of industrial autocracy that would—if it could—menace the happiness and the comfort of the working men and women in this Cradle of Liberty.

Once again, in speaking for organised labor, I want to say that not one man or woman of the millions in our ranks wants a conflict with capital. Wars always are disastrous, always create havoc. Peaceful conditions in the industrial world—that is our hope and our aim. We want to establish the best possible relations with capital, under the same conditions that existed in the war days when a solid, unbreakable front in our industrial army at home was absolutely vital to the success of our military forces.

But, though labor wants peace, it will sacrifice that yearning if any effort is made by industrial autocracy of this country to menace the rights and the freedom of the working class of America. Fair play, fair dealing and the right to live decently from the toil of our daily labors—that is what we ask. It isn't much—and it should be granted ungrudgingly by capital.

If it isn't—and if capital intends to oppress labor and take from it the sweets that labor has earned and won in the world war—then labor must resist—and will resist—to the utmost of its power.

A wonderful good for labor was accomplished during the war by the Department of Labor, a good that has greatly bettered working conditions everywhere in the United States and should have a lasting effect.

Soon after we became involved in the European conflict, Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson, fully cognisant of the vital importance of unity between labor and capital, formed the War Labor Conference Board. This organisation, composed of five men representing organised labor and five representing the employers, together with the Hon. William Howard Taft and Frank P. Walsh, representing the people, was a dominant factor in the industrial world during the war.

The good which this board accomplished was far-reaching. It created many reforms in the industrial world and insured for the working class a betterment of conditions everywhere. This board, through its workings, did much to cement the relationship between the employer and the employe during the war.

No on can review the work which the Department of Labor accomplished during the war without a feeling that it was a splendid work; that it was confronted with a big task, but that it handled it in a masterful way.

German In Japanese Imperial Bodyguard

The Japan Chronicle of February 1 writes: One morning—not long ago it seems—the military authorities in Tokio awoke to find a man of German blood in the Imperial Bodyguard of all corps! It is said that this is now a great question engaging the attention of the Imperial Household Department as well as of the War Department. The man in question is known a Yamaguchi Sakaye (his Japanese name) or Joseph Koch (his German name). His father is said to be a German and is now a Major in the Austrian cavalry. About 30 years ago he came to Yokohama and his Japanese wife gave birth to two sons the elder of whom, Yamaguchi Hajime or Franz Koch, is now employed in the Yokohama office of a Japanese firm, while the younger is the hero of the present sensation. Joseph Koch was recruited as a conscript in December last owing to the "carelessness" of the military authorities of Kofu, who did not suspect that he was of German origin, as he was registered in his Japanese name as the son of Yamaguchi Hana, his mother. Upon enlistment Joseph was attached to the Imperial Bodyguard. The military authorities have lately discovered their mistake, and are now said to be in consternation! They are at a loss to know what to do with the Japanese soldier of German blood, for no soldier once enlisted can be discharged unless there are sufficient grounds—apparently the running of German blood in his veins not being regarded as justifying any such step. It is said that he is now under special surveillance, but at the same time the military authorities are said to be giving him very considerate treatment lest he should become resentful and vindictive!

In an interview with a representative of the Osaka Mainichi, Joseph Koch admitted that his father was a German. He said that barrack life had shaken his constitution, with the result that something was wrong with his heart, but that the surgeon in charge gave him no medicine, declaring that nothing was the matter with him. According to the Mainichi representative, he added with a smile: 'I have been much impressed since entering the barracks, but won't say anything now."

Probably, as his father did not care to bestow so much as his name on his son, the conscript will not prove to be a very dangerous advocate of Kultur. Moreover, he does not seem to thrive on the blood and iron diet of the army. If the military authorities are really in consternation regarding this matter, it is merely another proof of the state of constant terror in which military men apparently live.

Marriage, Old And New, In China

The North China Star of Tientsin writes as follows: A Chinese young girl, Miss Chang, was betrothed without her consent while still a child to a boy, the matter being arranged by the respective parents, and "bargain money" was duly paid by the parents of the boy to the parents of the girl. Now Miss Chang has grown up, has received a good education, and is imbued with Western ideals of the marriage relation. She wants to decide the matter for herself.

The boy has also grown up, but he has not obtained any education. He has acquired a miscellaneous assortment of bad habits instead, which make him distasteful to his fiancee, who now refuses to marry him. The parents of the youth are angry, and threaten suit.

Dr. Wang Chung-hui, well known as a specialist in comparative law, and an official of the Law Codification Bureau, was consulted, and gave as his opinion that the parents of the boy might succeed in an action against the girl's parents. The court could not compel Miss Chang to go through the marriage ceremony, but might order her to do so. If she refused, the court might proceed to award all damages twice the amount of earnest money originally paid to the girl's parents.

How Wilhelm Held Out

The paternal solicitude which the ex-Kaiser always showed for his starving people has often almost touched our hearts, but now we find that the Kaiser's sympathetic tears were crocodilean in character. The Berliner Tageblatt quotes from the Frankfurter Volksstimme an account of Wilhelm Carle, a member of the Berlin Workers' and Soldiers' Council found stored away in the Kaiser's castle. Carle writes:

"I requested those on duty to show me his Majesty's provisions—those, be it observed, of the Imperial private household, not the Court, which is regarded as a state institution. I was readily shown into the large storerooms. I expected to find a store, but what I saw there surpassed all my expectations. Here in large, white-tiled rooms was everything, really everything one can possibly conceive in the way of food.

"No, I must correct myself. One can not conceive that after four years of war such enormous quantities of food could be stored. Preserved meats in great cans, white flour in sacks piled up to the high ceilings, thousands of eggs, gigantic basins of lard, coffee, tea, chocolate, jellies, and preserves of every kind, arranged in apparently endless rows. Hundreds of blue sugar-loaves, bags of peas and beans, dried fruits, biscuits, etc., one is speechless and involuntarily thinks of the old jest that the quantities are so great that one man alone can not form any idea of them. The value of the stocks amounts to several hundred thousand dollars.

"Were it not that these food-supplies are needed and can be better employed at the moment, I should like to suggest that they should remain undisturbed in a national museum as an everlasting token to the German people in order that their children and their children's children might still see how in Germany—while millions starved—'those by the grace of God' held out."

(L. D.)

Democracy In Japan

Democracy is now the watchword everywhere, it being said that even Prince Yamagata, the head of the military bureaucracy, is taking an interest in this popular movement. According to the Yamato, however, it is to be feared that people who do not understand the meaning of democracy may mistake it for "dangerous thoughts" and not impossibly ally themselves with the propagandists of such ideas in an undesirable movement. Our Japanese contemporary learns that the police authorities are taking steps to prevent any such contingencies. Since the year-end the Secret Service Department of the Tokio Gendarmerie has been reinforced to a number several times the original figure. The party has been divided into two groups, and in addition a High Secret Service section has been organised to deal with special cases. The Yamato says that in the middle of last month some members of the party in disguise were detailed for certain investigations in Tokio and neighborhood, one example being that three gendarmes have entered a certain large business company in the neighborhood of Tokio either as clerks or workers, to prosecute investigations secretly.

"One leads where many follow."

Hall's Distemper has led the way to a new era in house decoration—the era of brighter, cleaner and healthier homes.

It is the most durable of all decorations, lasting for years with freshness unimpaired, whereas wall-papers deteriorate from the first day by fading and accumulating dust and dirt.

Hall's Distemper is a thorough disinfectant, and is applied directly upon the wall, forming a hard surface, from which dust and dirt may be "spring-cleaned" by lightly sponging with warm water.

Hall's Distemper (Registered Trademark)

is a unique preparation and has the recommendation of leading sanitary authorities, architects, and decorators everywhere.

Avoid disappointment by refusing substitutes which do not possess its advantages.

Of all Decorators.

Sole Agents for China—
WILLIAM JACKS & CO.,
1, Hongkong Road, SHANGHAI.

WUNDER POLISH

Absorbs the Dirt

Absolutely will not injure, and unexcelled for Polishing and Cleaning, gold, silver, nickel, brass, mirrors, window paint and enamel.

Price 50 cents tin

Boyes, Bassett & Co.
35 Nanking Road Telephone 1922

CLOSED HIRE CARS

$3.00 Per Hour $3.00

($1.00 Minimum)

Phone: CENTRAL 4257

The Hudford Garage
89-91 RUE MONTAUBAN

Marine Fire **INSURANCE** Motor Car Life

At Lowest Current Rates

Yang-tsze—Fire
S. British—Marine
Equitable—Fire
New York Life—Life
Railway Passengers—Motor Accident

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.
6 Yuen Ming Yuen Road Telephone Central 778

Refracting and Manufacturing

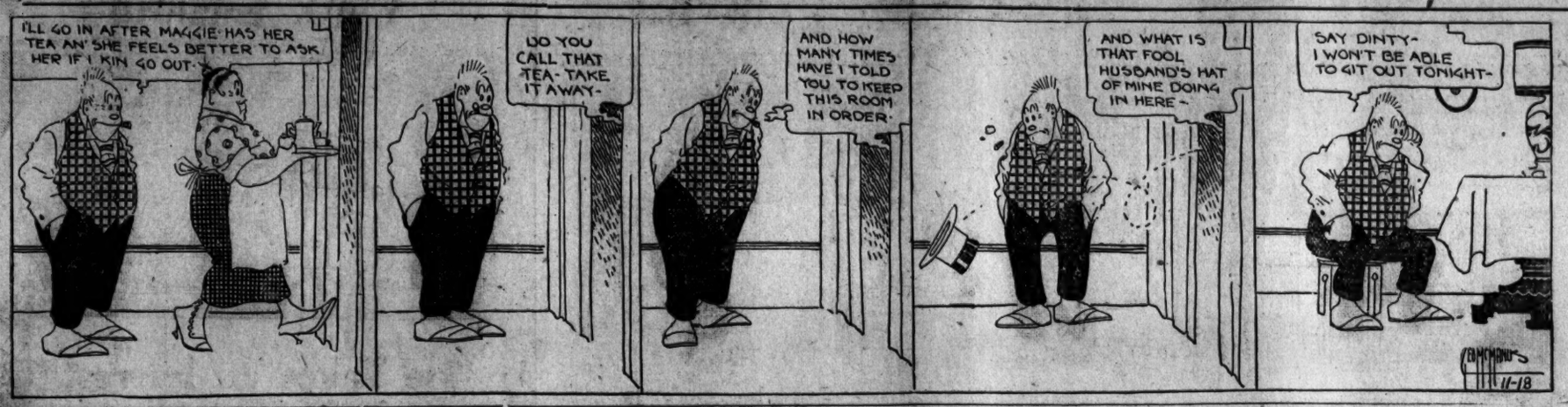
Dr. John Goddard Optician

Toric Lenses
Invisible Bifocals
Sun Glasses in Various Shades

W. T. Findley, M.D.
36 Nanking Road, Tel. 1928

Bringing Up Father

By George McManus


I'LL GO IN AFTER MAGGIE HAS HER TEA AN' SHE FEELS BETTER TO ASK HER IF I KIN GO OUT.
DO YOU CALL THAT TEA- TAKE IT AWAY-
AND HOW MANY TIMES HAVE I TOLD YOU TO KEEP THIS ROOM IN ORDER.
AND WHAT IS THAT FOOL HUSBAND'S HAT OF MINE DOING IN HERE-
SAY DINTY- I WON'T BE ABLE TO GIT OUT TONIGHT-
GEO MCMANUS
11-18

An Effective Remedy

How A Young Wife Brought A Careless Husband To Time

By Ella Randall Pearce

Young Mrs. Raynor peered between the folds of the newly hung lace curtains which draped a front window. Yes, there was Edgar, her husband, at the gate. His back was toward the house and he was talking with another man, nodding his head as he did when very much in earnest, and gesturing wildly.

"Another argument!" Bertha Raynor sighed and settled back on her heels dejectedly. "That's Captain Banks with him, and he never will give any one the last word. Oh, dear! Dinner will be spoiled again."

She went out into the kitchen and shifted cooking utensils on the stove top. She looked into the warming oven and drew out the overheated plates. Then she went back to the front window, giving a despairing glance at the attractively set table on her way through the dining room. A clock struck the hour of seven.

Edgar was inside the gate by this time, evidently edging toward the destination to which an increasing appetite urged him. He gave a hearty laugh, waved his hand with an air of finality and turned toward the house.

Across the rug-dotted polished floors the anxious wife flew, quickly spreading the waiting meal on the table. But her husband did not appear. Standing beside his drawn out chair, Bertha listened in vain for the sound of his footsteps on the porch, the rattle of his key in the lock.

She went to the window again in time to see Edgar slip through the gateway and walk down the street, with his hand on the Captain's shoulder.

With tears of exasperation in her eyes, Bertha removed the food to the stove again. She sank heavily into a kitchen chair.

"It's awful. Oh, why can't Edgar understand what such delays mean to a cook? And he likes his food nicely done, too. He's particular. And I try so hard!"

Twenty minutes later the key in the lock; quick steps in the hall; Edgar in the dining room, gay and smiling. "Dinner ready? Gee, I'm hungry! But the way the old Captain held on! This lamb's a bit tough, isn't it, Bertha?"

"It was tender an hour ago," spoke the young wife, with a new asperity. She was looking across the table with somber eyes.

"Oh, well," Edgar laughed. "Eat and be merry, Birdie. I'll help you wash the dishes."

Bertha ate, but she refused to be merry. After dessert had been served and Edgar enjoying his small, mild cigar the aggrieved wife set her elbows firmly on the table, rested her chin in her cupped palms, and fixed her recreant husband with a sharpened gaze.

"I must speak to you, Edgar, about your—your habits. Your aggravating way of keeping meals waiting—especially dinner—while you chat and argue and walk and wait about with your friends. It—it isn't fair to me."

The voice which had begun so sternly was breaking into tremors of husky sounds.

"There, Bertha. Don't get all fussed up over such little things," advised her husband easily.

"But they're not little—can't you see? I take pains to prepare such nice dinners for you. And if the food gets cold it's spoiled. And I have to stand over the stove and watch it and get nervous—and then the dishes! After my day's work I ought to have a pleasant evening, Edgar."

He turned a mockingly solemn face to her and winked heavily. "Bad boy! Why don't you give him 'cold food?'" he rumbled. Then he caught up his evening paper. "Honestly, Birdie, I'll try to do better."

But in the days that followed Edgar Raynor pursued the careless ways which proved so trying to his wife. His mother had been over indulgent in his early youth, and later the ready service of city restaurants had offered no obstacles to habits of irregularity.

"If he was detained at work I wouldn't care," reflected Bertha. "But to keep meals waiting and me miserable, just to dally around the way he does—oh, why won't he understand?" There came one day, however, when Edgar Raynor finished a long-drawn discussion with a neighbor and entered his home to feel a sense of strangeness even before he had hung his hat on its usual peg. No appetising odors of freshly cooked food greeted him in the little hall. No familiar voice called a merry welcome or a girlish rebuke from the draped doorway.

The dining room was lighted and the table was set, but it was set for one. A few dishes with linen covers stood before his plate and at one side a loaf of bread reposed on the bread-board with a long knife beside it.

Edgar, who had called loudly and received no answer, now drew aside the linen covers. There was a small platter of boiled ham, stark in its chilly pinkness; a mould of cold beans, some pickles, a square of cheese, and a slice of jelly roll. Before his plate rose a tall glass filled with cold tea.

Frowning darkly, the hungry man pounced upon a folded buff note which he saw pointing out of his napkin. For an instant his heart beat jerkily over his first flashing thought: "Has Bertha gone away?" Then he knew such a thought was ridiculous. But what had she done—and why? The buff note explained the matter fully.

"Dear Edgar—You advised me once to give the Bad Boy 'cold victles.' And I am doing so tonight, in the firm belief that it is all he deserves. There was a delicious hot dinner at our dinner hour; but I ate my share alone. The Banks invited us to motor with them to Walworth Camp, and I have gone alone. Even a hired cook has an evening out occasionally.

"Think it over, Edgar., Hot, home-cooked meals on time, or 'cold food' from 6 to 12. Or shall we go back to boarding?"

"Gee—no!" burst forth Edgar, with a sweeping glance round the cosy little home of which he was so proud and in which he had been so comfortable.

He had four long, lonely hours in which to mediate. Bertha Raynor, entering her home quietly and almost fearfully, found a large sheet of paper across the face of the hat-rack mirror.

"Your delicatessen lunch has broken my spirit. I capitulate. Don't ever speak of it again, and I'll be on time—especially at dinner time," was the scrawled mesage that brought joy to the reader.

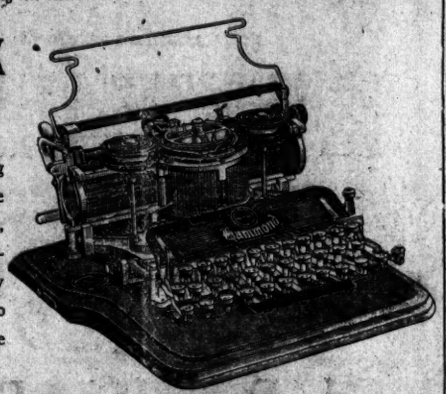
PRESIDENT WILSON
and his typewriter.

"THE PRESIDENT
works his own typewriter."

"The president has his own typewriter on board and is using it at intervals in working upon the speeches he expects to deliver in France."

—said the newspapers, commenting on his trip to Europe. This means that he President was using his new

MULTIPLEX HAMMOND



—ordered by long distance telephone Thanksgiving Eve, adjusted and delivered Thanksgiving day by messenger who took it directly to the WHITE HOUSE

PEACE CONGRESS

—suggestions by the President will be prepared by him PERSONALLY on his new Multiplex Hammond. The President has used a Multiplex personally since June 11, 1913.

All Type Styles, ALL LANGUAGES, *especially represented in one MULTIPLEX.* Change type in a second.

Full Particulars will be sent upon request.

HIRSBRUNNER & CO.
1 Nanking Road Telephone Central 218

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

KAIPING Coke Coal

For all Industrial and Household Purposes

Offices: No. 1 Jinkee Road, Shanghai

GAS ENGINES FOR SALE OR HIRE

Gas for power is supplied at reduced rates according to the amount used.

ESTIMATES FREE

SHANGHAI GAS CO., LTD.
Office: 5, Thibet Road
Showroom: 29 Nanking Road

Japanese Poetess' Tribute To An Actress Who Slew Self For Love

Mrs. Yosano, a well known poetess and essayist, writing on the suicide of Miss Suma Matsui in the Talyo, makes the following remarks:

"Some writers allege that there was no element of poetry in the character of Miss Matsui. To them I am inclined to put the question: Cannot the woman, who with an imperfect equipment of education, in circumstances that can never be called favorable, took upon herself the difficult task of developing a new drama, and not only succeeded in her task, but ultimately killed herself in the belief that therby she might be able to live with her lover in the nether world—cannot such a woman be regarded as possessing an intensely poetic soul? The poetical quality which so many Japanese professional composers and writers lack Miss Matsui possessed in full. The pity is that she had no power to give expression to his poetical feeling on the stage. I do not hesitate in attributing her lack of this power to the unfavorable circumstances in which she was fated to live. Had she had a teacher to make her conscious of her valuable possession and utilise it in her profession, the result would have been different.

"Miss Matsui was typical of the Japanese women in being capricious and hysterical, due to bad physical constitution, unfavorable environment, and imperfect education. But this consideration must not stand in the way of understanding the real Matsui. Besides her strong points this weakness of hers will pale. Did she not find her lover in Mr. Shimamura? Did she not inspire an earnest student of philosophy with love, and induce him to throw up his professional position as one throws by a wornout slipper? Whatever criticism may be directed against her, she nevertheless proved her genius beyond a doubt. I have no doubt but that she did a greater thing than most of the so-called educated women of Taisho.

"At the news of the death of Mr. Shimamura, I made to myself the following reflection: 'Mr. Shimamura led Miss Matsui. The pang which she felt at his death may be almost unbearable, but she will be intelligent enough to find the way to make her art live. She is strong against temptation, and not of the type of joyu (actress) who has raised herself from the position of a prostitute. She, in accordance with the best advice, will surely travel in Europe, study her profession, return and endeavor further to develop the new school of drama which she organised with Mr. Shimamura.' But this expectation has failed of fulfilment. She, like the old fashioned Japanese women, could not stand the strain but succumbed under the pressure of the death of her lover. She showed by her death that she too had no tenacity of life. She sacrificed her life on the altar of love.

"I saw Miss Matsui for the first time at the rehearsal of a drama called 'Before and After Death' at the Geijitsu Club. She played the part of the heroine. I detected during the performance that Miss Matsui was weeping, certainly under the effect of the drama. At this sight I felt that I touched the heart of the real Matsui. It was clear that she had abundance of pure sentiment, but not enough education to restrain herself. She lacked the will-power to resist falling a victim to emotion."

Women Whose Nerves Are Always On Edge

By Mrs. Wilson Woodrow

How often do you see a woman of middle age whose face is serene and peaceful, whose eyes are full of laughter and kindness?

Women, women everywhere; on the streets, in the shops, at lectures, at concerts, at plays, in their own homes. And nine out of every ten with that tense, careworn, dissatisfied expression.

This "driven" look is not a peculiarity of city dwellers alone. It can be noticed on the faces of women in the small towns, and even in the country. You look at them, and they all seem the embodiments of "life's fitful fever"; you talk to them, and the eternal rush and scurry of life as it is lived seems to express itself in their conversation.

And for what are they all rushing and scurrying? Some of them will tell you that they have so many responsibilities that every hour is full of dozens of things which must be attended to. The ones who haven't the responsibilities are under what is to them the urgent necessity of keeping up with a great variety of different activities. They dart from one to another as if they feared that something might get away from them.

A First Consideration

I heard a woman say the other day: "I am so busy doing all the things I ought to do that I never have a chance to do the things I like to do. I have to look after the comfort and happiness of too many different people to think of myself, and I'm usually so fagged that I wouldn't be able to enjoy a good time if it came my way."

She failed to realise that you can't put other people at ease unless you are at ease yourself, and that you cannot create an atmosphere of happiness unless you yourself are happy.

That slicing up of twenty-four hours into eight hours for work, eight hours for play and eight hours for sleep is usually considered the perfect division of a perfect day. But the result is a three-sided thing, not a square.

Wouldn't a more satisfactory division of one's day include proper hours for work, for play, for sleep and also for what one—lacking a more comprehensive word—might call rest?

When you work your mind is concentrated on that work. When you play your faculties are absorbed in that. When you sleep you are dead to the world. But every human being needs those moments, when the tense mind may become unconcentrated or the tense muscles unflexed, when we can completely relax and be as a leaf floating idly, indifferently on the currents of life, when we can take a moment to read or repeat to ourselves some lovely words, as, for instance, Wordsworth's—

"The world is too much with us; late and soon.
Getting and spending, we lay waste our powers;
Little we see in Nature that is ours;
We have given our hearts away, a sordid boon!

This sea that bares her bosom to the moon,
The winds that will be howling at all hours
And are up-gather'd now like sleeping flowers,
For this, for everything, we are out of tune;
It moves us not—Great God! I'd rather be
A Pagan suckled in a creed outworn—
So might I, stading on this pleasant lea,
Have glimpses that would make me less forlorn;
Have sight of Proteus rising from the sea;
Or hear old Triton blow his wreathed horn.

Fret And Friction

The people who make a study of nervous derangements tell us that no one breaks down from overwork. The breakdowns occur from a lack of harmonious adjustment to the work. If we love the thing we are doing it becomes play to us, and there is no fret or friction about it, sub-conscious or otherwise.

People's nerves get on edge because there is something within them that is at war with their outward activities and accomplishments.

Every one needs a little pause now and then, a change of place, a change of thought—anything that will take us out of the rut we are in.

Some one—I forget who—has said "No price is too great to pay for the mood of inspiration."

And it is the mood of inspiration that enables us to go forward with courage and with joy.

PHOTO SUPPLIES

Freshest and most up-to-date stock in town. Prices low.

Burr 2 Broadway

Victrola
Dan—lovers—
Get a Victrola and a dozen Victor Records on our easy payment plan and you'll be able to dance whenever you wish—and to the best music in the world.
Victrolas, $15 to $400

VICTOR AGENTS
S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

PLEASE LOOK AT YOUR SHOULDERS

Have They Any Wrinkles?

If you like to have a perfect fit, call on
Henry The Tailor,
J14 Seward Road and 1010A Broadway
(*Opposite Old Dock*)

I acquired the art of cutting from an American tailor. A trial is solicited.

Studebaker

The New BIG-SIX

Beautiful in Design
Thoroughly Modern
Mechanically Right

Note the harmonious design of body, fenders, radiator, lamps, and general outline of this New Studebaker Big Six!

See how gracefully the curves of each are blended. Few indeed are the cars which match it in appearance, or in which the modern bevel-edge body (originated by Studebaker) has been so perfectly developed.

Its power-resources are marvelous. Its "touring range" is ample for ordinary driving; its "emergency range" gives express train speed and power. Yet this is really an economical car to run. Even its tire-economy is notable.

Its stamina has been proven by 40,000 miles of driving under the severest conditions. Its finish, equipment and appointments are of the highest quality.

For particulars, apply to

Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

Garage Telephones: West 1213 and 1202.

WILKINSON'S

PAINTS & VARNISHES FOR ALL ENGINEERING REQUIREMENTS

FOR OVER 30 YEARS WE HAVE HAD RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVES IN THE FAR EAST AND HAVE MADE A COMPLETE STUDY OF PAINT AND VARNISH PROBLEMS IN TROPICAL COUNTRIES. THIS EXPERIENCE IS AT YOUR SERVICE BY COMMUNICATING WITH OUR LOCAL BRANCH

SHANGHAI. HONG KONG. BOMBAY.
2A Kiukiang Road. Alexandra Buildings. Oriental Buildings

STOCKS HELD AT ALL BRANCHES
AGENTS AND DISTRIBUTORS IN EVERY PORT
FACTORIES

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, LTD.
GREAT BRITAINS LARGEST PAINT & VARNISH MAKERS. FOUNDED 1770.
Caledonian Works. POPLAR. LONDON. E.

ALLENBY AND D' ESPEREY BOTH IN CONSTANTINOPLE

Conqueror Of Turkey And Victor Of Balkans Arrive In Sublime Porte

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Constantinople, February 7.—General Sir Edmund Allenby arrived today and was accorded a very notable reception. Crowds assembled in the streets and cheered him on his way to the British Embassy. A curious feature of the reception was the presence of a Turkish military band in the galata quarter to welcome the victor of Palestine and Syria.

Constantinople, February 8.—General D'Esperey, the Allied Generalissimo in the Balkans, has transferred his headquarters here and made a formal entry into the city today. He was enthusiastically received by the non-Turkish elements.

General Sir Edmund Allenby has left for Palestine.

London, February 16.—It is reported from Constantinople that the British have occupied Nikomedia, Angora and Konieh, in Asia Minor.

News Brevities

The new French Ambassador to Tokio arrived at San Francisco recently and is expected at Yokohama on March 6.

* * *

The engagement is announced of Mr. C. M. Bain of Messrs. Maitland and Co., and Mrs. Leslie Hutchinson.

* * *

The Kiangkwan inquiry will be resumed this afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Admiralty Court in Nantao.

* * *

The China Navigation Company steamer Fengtien, which left here for Chinwangtao on January 31, was caught in the ice of the Gulf of Pechili and delayed ten days. The steamer left Chefoo February 3 and did not arrive at Chinwangtao until February 16. The Fengtien has left Chinwangtao for Shanghai.

* * *

The statutory meeting of the Shanghai Loan and Investment Co., Ltd., will be at 26 The Bund on the afternoon of February 27 at 4:15 o'clock. An ordinary meeting will be called immediately after the statutory meeting.

* * *

The statutory meeting of the Shanghai Exploration and Development Co. will be held at 26 The Bund on February 27 at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. An ordinary meeting will be convened immediately after the statutory meeting.

* * *

The wedding of Second Lieutenant J. R. C. Badham, 38th Horse, Indian Army, and Mrs. Jansen of Shanghai, sister of Mrs. E. H. Darrick of Singapore, was solemnised at St. Andrew's Cathedral, Singapore, January 19.

* * *

The annual general meeting of the members of St. Patrick's Society of Shanghai will be held February 26 at 6 o'clock in the afternoon at the Palace Hotel. All Irishmen are invited to attend.

* * *

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd., held yesterday afternoon it was decided to recommend, subject to audit, at the annual general meeting, to pay a final dividend of 5 percent for the year ending December 31, 1918, making 10 percent in all for the year.

* * *

The general meeting of members of the Cercle Sportif Francais will be held on Saturday, March 8, at 4:30 p.m.

* * *

A pamphlet issued by the Shanghai Zionist Association includes the texts of the endorsements of the Jewish National movement by the governments of China, Japan and Siam. The foreword to the pamphlet is written by Judge Charles S. Lobingier of the United States Court for China.

* * *

The annual meeting of the Community Mutual Improvement Society, north of and near Wangpangchiao, will be held at the Grace Baptist Church, North Szechuen Road Extension, Saturday night at eight o'clock.

* * *

Sir Haviliand de Sausmarez, Judge of the British Supreme Court, returned to Shanghai Sunday.

* * *

A "Heart's Drive" will be held at the Municipal Service Club this evening at 9 o'clock.

* * *

An interim dividend of Tls. 5 per share will be paid to shareholders of the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd., on the register of the company on March 4.

* * *

The annual general meeting of the members of the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd., will be held at the office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., on March 11 at 11:30 a.m.

* * *

Two armed robbers, Chang Ah-san and Lu Wen-chai, who committed several armed robberies in the International and the French Settlements last year, were executed yesterday in Lunghua by order of General Lu Yung-hsian, the local Defense Commissioner.

* * *

Tenders are invited by the Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration for the supply of 70,000 pieces first-class Japanese oak or other hard-wood railway sleepers, 5,000 pieces of bridge ties and 1,850 pieces of crossing timbers. Tenders must be sent to the director of the Railway Administration before noon of March 5. Forms are to be obtained from the head office, Tientsin.

* * *

In spite of the appeal to the Japanese Minister of Justice not to deal harshly with those connected with the rice riots last year, the Courts continue to pass very severe sentences. In the Yokohama Court judgment has just been given in the case of 23 accused who were charged with destroying the premises of the Soda Factory Co. at Hodogaya. Three of them were sentenced to penal servitude for life and most of the other twenty received sentences ranging from 10 years to six months.

* * *

According to the latest investigation, the number of convicted prisoners throughout Korea at the end of last year was 809 Japanese, including 29 females, 9,597 Koreans, including 661 females and 332 Chinese, including 1 female. These figures represent a decrease of 61 Koreans and an increase of 29 Japanese and 17 Chinese as against the returns for the preceding month. Besides these, there were 777 awaiting trial and 19 in the work yard. The number awaiting trial seems very large.

* * *

Weekly sailings of trans-Atlantic liners operated by the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., will offer ample accommodations to Shanghai people desiring to book through to Europe via the United States or Canada, according to an announcement made yesterday by the local offices of the C.P.O.S. Fifteen ships are being operated on the Atlantic by the Company. The C. P. O. S. lost four passenger ships, the Missanabie, Calgarian, Hesperian and Ionian, during the war. Two new steamers, the Minnedosa and Melita, have been added to the trans-Atlantic fleet.

GERMAN FINANCIAL CHAOS EXPLAINED BY MINISTER

Outstanding Credits Left From War Amount To 161 Billion Marks

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Bale, February 16.—A message from Weimar states that Herr Schiffer, the Minister of Finance, explaining the financial situation to the German National Assembly, estimated the outstanding credits at 161,000,000,000 marks. Herr Schiffer considered the present chaos to be due to the fact that on the assumption of office he was short vast sums which had been squandered. Marshal von Hindenburg's program was likewise deplorable from an economic point of view. The Minister of Finance pointed out that only the interest on war loans is covered by taxation and therefore fresh taxation is necessary. The sales of war-stores are expected to realise only 3,000,000,000 marks as they have been largely pillaged.

Copenhagen, February 16.—A message sent from Duesburg today states that, in view of Spartac'st activities, Belgian troops arrived there last night. They reached the Town Hall simultaneously with three of the Spartac'st leaders. The Belgians held up the latter's motor car but the Spartacists tried to escape and hurled a hand-grenade, which did not explode. The Spartacists were severely wounded. The Belgians occupied the Town Hall to protect the administration.

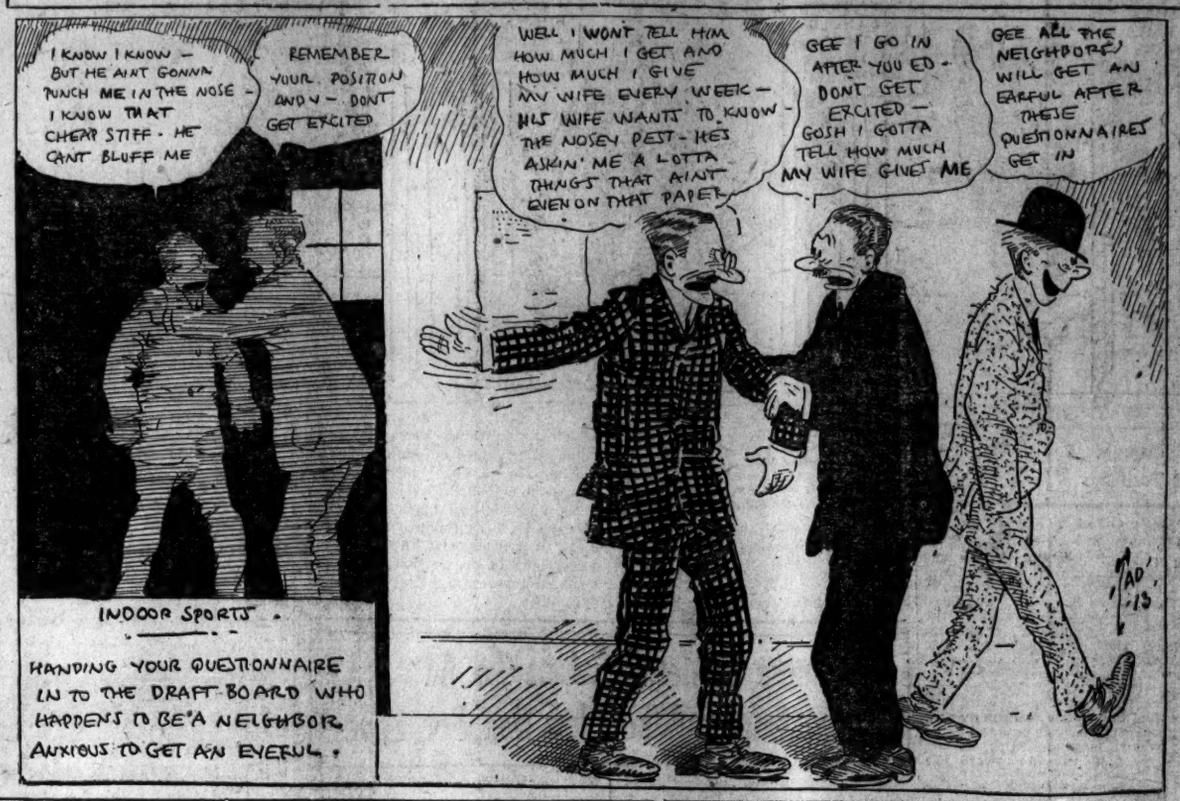
Sir Wilfrid Laurier Has Paralytic Stroke

Former Canadian Premier And Liberal Leader In Critical Condition

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Ottawa, February 17.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been stricken with paralysis and his condition is critical.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad


I KNOW I KNOW — BUT HE AINT GONNA PUNCH ME IN THE NOSE — I KNOW THAT CHEAP STIFF - HE CANT BLUFF ME
REMEMBER YOUR POSITION ANDY — DONT GET EXCITED
WELL I WONT TELL HIM HOW MUCH I GET AND HOW MUCH I GIVE MY WIFE EVERY WEEK — HIS WIFE WANTS TO KNOW - THE NOSEY PEST - HES ASKIN' ME A LOTTA THINGS THAT AINT EVEN ON THAT PAPER
GEE I GO IN AFTER YOU ED - DONT GET EXCITED — GOSH I GOTTA TELL HOW MUCH MY WIFE GIVES ME
GEE ALL THE NEIGHBORS WILL GET AN EARFUL AFTER THESE QUESTIONNAIRES GET IN
INDOOR SPORTS
HANDING YOUR QUESTIONNAIRE IN TO THE DRAFT BOARD WHO HAPPENS TO BE A NEIGHBOR ANXIOUS TO GET AN EARFUL

Peking Absolves Japan Of Blame

(Continued from Page 1)

relating to the province of Shantung.

"I now have the honor to bring this proposal to the notice of your Government."

The Chinese Minister at Tokio, in a reply which bears no date, informs the Japanese Government that the Chinese Government accepts with pleasure the proposal contained in the letter quoted.

In an interview with foreign newspaper correspondents Mr. Obata, the Japanese Minister in Peking, admitted that this agreement had never been ratified, and contended that it did not need ratification as it was a purely commercial agreement, having no political character.

China has never ratified this agreement, and it appears that the Chinese Minister's reply was given totally without reference to the Chinese Government.

Japanese Peers Debate On Relations With China

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, February 17.—In the House of Peers today Mr. Kurachi, former Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, made an interpellation concerning the attitude of the Chinese delegates to the Peace Conference, saying that if it was as reported that attitude was most surprising and most unexpected in view of the friendliness actually binding China and Japan and he asked if the reports were true.

The Premier, Mr. Hara, replied that it is a fact that the Chinese delegates had published at the Peace Conference in Paris agreements which up to that time had not been made public. The Japanese Government had made a protest to the Government in Peking concerning the matter. He had no fears that the Powers would be prejudiced against Japan on account of the action taken by the Chinese delegates.

Mr. Makatsuki, a former Minister of Finance, asked if it was not advisable to publish the discussions at the Peace Conference, because such a question as the League of Nations was expected to have a very important bearing on national defense and before the final decision is made in the matter the country should be taken into the confidence of the Government. He further asked whether there is any existence in agreement between China and Japan which has not yet been published.

No Secret Treaty On Tsingtau

Mr. Hara replied that the Government is under an obligation not to publish the debates at the Peace Conference. There publication would only help the enemy. There was no secret treaty pertaining to Tsingtau. The military convention had not been published owing to a mutual understanding arranged between both Governments concerning some agreements which were left unpublished.

Mr. Takahashi, a former Chief of the Legislative Bureau of the Cabinet, remarked that if there had been a sufficient understanding between the Governments of China and Japan the Chinese delegates at the Versailles Peace Conference could not have behaved as they did. In his opinion China's demand for the return of Tsingtau was unsupportable. He requested to be informed concerning the view of the Government in that connection, the existence or otherwise of a secret treaty with China and, if the United States should bring up the racial problem at the Peace Conference, what steps would be taken by the Government.

Mr. Hara replied that a complete understanding was effected between the chief Chinese delegates to the Paris Conference and Viscount Uchida when the former passed through Japan on their way to Paris and China had no reason to make a direct demand that Japan should return Tsingtau. Some agreements had not been made public in conformity with the wish of China. The race problem, he concluded, would never escape the utmost attention of the Government.

WEEKLY SILVER REPORT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 13.—Samuel Montagu's weekly silver report states:

The price of silver fell 1⅛d. to 47⅞ in sympathy with the reduced rates of freight and insurance from America.

Shanghai exchange has fallen to 4/9 to the tael.

Dr. Fearn Pictures China At The Front

(Continued from Page 1)

C. W. Freeman, American Methodist Mission at Chungking; Captain A. C. Reed of the Yale Mission at Changsha; Captain C. F. Strange of the Hangchow Hospital, who was the suregon specialist; Captain F. M. Auld of the Canadian Presbyterian Mission, Weihwei, Honan, and Major Aspland, who was a recent visitor in Shanghai.

"Lt.-Col. Gray was an admirable head of the institution," said Captain Fearn, "and he thoroughly understood the Chinese."

Captain Fearn told of a desire for a pagoda expressed by representatives of the coolies. Little lumber was available for the construction of the pagoda and Lt.-Col. Gray announced his permission for the building of the pagoda providing the laborers obtained material without drawing on army stores. The coolies built the pagoda of wood, obtaining the "lumber" from boxes which contained tinned supplies. The tiles were made of tins which previously had contained condensed milk. But the Chinese had their pagoda and were happy.

Captain Fearn praised the accommodations given the labor men on the Blue Funnel steamers. Each man had a berth. Sanitary conditions and hospital accommodations were excellent, he said. A well equipped dispensary, baths, wash basins, latrines and all necessary sanitary arrangments were provided and offered every aid to the attending doctors accompanying the labor expeditions, Captain Fearn told the reporter.

Chinese laborers were efficient, Dr. Fearn said. He described the methods used by the technical men of the British army to scientifically allot work to the various detachments of laborers. Men were assigned to work of digging trenches behind the firing line for no apparent reason.

Technical men compiled figures showing the average ability of each laborer and then work was assigned to the detachments.

"Very often the coolies finished their day's labor at three o'clock in the afternoon," said Captain Fearn.

"He Takes an Interest in My Tyres"

The other day two motorists were asked this question:

"What does your tyre dealer do for you—aside from selling you tyres?"

One said, "Nothing; he just takes my money and says, 'Thank you, sir.'"

The other said, "He takes an interest in the way my tyres wear."

Here is the whole story of the retail tyre business:

The second dealer runs a Goodyear Service Station. He sells tyres that are built right to give the most mileage and then he takes pains to show the customer all sorts of little mileage-gaining helps.

He knows no more about tyres than the other dealer does, but he gives every customer the benefit of all he knows. And he trains his helpers to do just what he does—*take an interest in the buyer's tyres.*

You will find that it pays you to buy Goodyear Tyres from the Goodyear Service Station Dealer.

You will find that the tyres and the service are both *better.*

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA

GASTON, WILLIAMS & WIGMORE

FAR EASTERN DIVISION INC.

For Goodyears, 'Phone Central 608:

Also to be had at all

SERVICE STATIONS

GOODYEAR

The Chinese Benevolent Association

271-6 Boulevard des Deux Republiques

Benevolent Fund Ticket

$50,000.00

Issued under the authorisation of the Government of the Republic of China on the 2nd April, 1918.

To be drawn among 50,000 successive numbers in full view of the public in Shanghai, China, on the 1st March, 1919.

One tenth of each ticket will be sold at $0.60, the proceeds of which after payment of prizes, charges, etc., will be divided between the Hunan Famine Relief Fund and the Benevolent Institutions. The Association reserves to itself the right to allocate the proceeds to the above objects; if any of the tickets are unsold on date of drawing proportional reduction in the allocation will be made.

Prices for whole tickets $6.00.

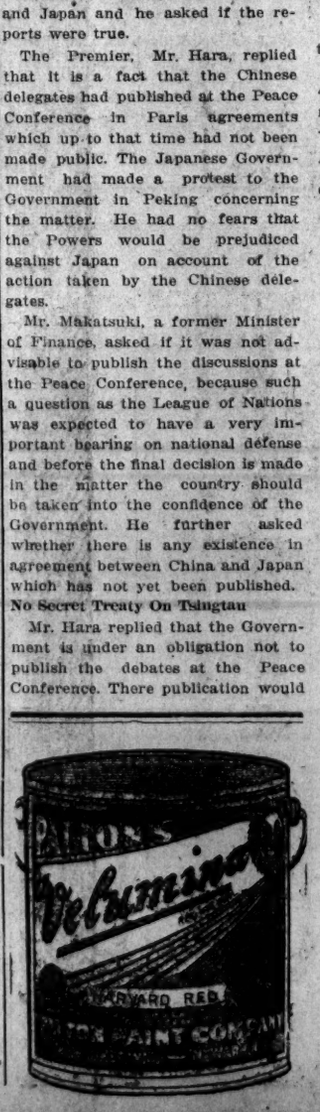
LIST OF PRIZES FOR WHOLE TICKETS

1	First Prize			$50,000
1	Second Prize			12,000
1	Third Prize			6,000
2	Fourth Prizes	$2,000	each	4,000
5	Fifth Prizes	1,000	"	5,000
10	Sixth Prizes	300	"	3,000
20	Seventh Prizes	100	"	2,000
50	Eighth Prizes	50	"	2,500
700	Ninth Prizes	20	"	14,000
2	Each approximate to the First Prize	500	"	1,000
2	Each approximate to the Second Prize	150	"	300
2	Each approximate to the Third Prize	100	"	200
4	Each approximate to the Fourth Prize	50	"	200
10	Each approximate to the Fifth Prize	25	"	250
20	Each approximate to the Sixth Prize	12	"	240
499	For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of first Prize	15	"	7,485
499	For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of Second Prize.	12	"	5,988
499	For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of Third Prize.	12	"	5,988
998	For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of Fourth Prize	10	"	9,980
2495	For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of fifth Prize	10	"	24,950
99	Each with the first three figures similar to those of First Prize	30	"	2,970
99	Each with the first three figures similar to those of Second Prize	20	"	1,980
99	Each with the first three figures similar to those of Third Prize	10	"	990
6117	drawn tickets		Total	$161,021

Tickets may be obtained from all dealers.

All prizes won locally will be given at The Chinese Benevolent Association (271-6, Boulevard des deuxr Republiques, Shanghai); if abroad, will be paid at the Branch Offices of The Bank of China elsewhere.

THE CHINESE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION



The 20th Century way of writing personally

Two's company, three's a crowd in private correspondence. Come in and be convinced that

CORONA

The Personal Writing Machine

enables you to type your private writing without anyone's aid, as accurately, cleanly and readably as can any trained typist.

DODGE & SEYMOUR (China), LTD.

Sole Agents for China 89-91 Rue Montauban

Business and Official Notices

(Second Section)

THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

Classified Advertisements

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1919

The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration

Notification No. 285.

INVITATION OF TENDERS (138/4)

The public is hereby notified that tenders are invited for the supply of

70,000 pieces First Class Japanese Oak (or other hard wood of similar quality) Railway Sleepers,

5,000 pieces of Bridge Ties and

1,850 pieces of Crossing Timbers.

Tender forms attached with specifications and full particulars may be obtained, free of charge, on application to the Head Office of the Railway, Tientsin-Hopei.

Tenders must be signed, sealed and marked "Tender for the supply of Sleepers" and addressed to the Managing Director, Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration, Tientsin. The same must reach the above address on or before twelve o'clock of the 5th day of March, 1919, and will be opened at three o'clock in the afternoon of the same day. No tenders will be entertained unless presented within the time given and made on the forms supplied by this Railway. The Administration does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any of the tenders and reserves the right of placing the order in lots.

(sd.) S. C. SHU,
Managing Director,
Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration.

Tientsin, 15th February, 1919.

21263.

"CLUB CONCORDIA"

German Club

In accordance with instructions received from the Ministry of Finance, Peking, the undersigned invites tenders for the purchase of the PROPERTY AND BUILDINGS OF THE GERMAN CLUB situated at No. 22 The Bund. Tenders either in Shanghai Taels or Dollars must be sent in to the undersigned on or before 7th March, 1919. All tenders received will then be submitted to the Minister of Finance, Peking, who does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

The Club buildings will be available for delivery on conclusion of the conference between the Northern and Southern Peace Delegates at Shanghai.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to

Bureau of Liquidation
of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank,
Shanghai.
A. G. STEPHEN,
Liquidator,
by his attorney
A. D. BRENT.

21266.

B.W.W.A.

THE ZIMROS

ave kindly consented to give a

Grand Concert

On Tuesday, February 25

at the residence of

LADY FRASER

Tea 4.30 **Music 5.15**

Tickets: $5 each

may be obtained from

Messrs. Moutrie & Co.

or from

Members of the Executive Committee B.W.W.A.

21221

Municipal Notification

No. 2576.

ELECTION OF COUNCILLORS

THE Poll will remain open from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. on Thursday and Friday, February 20 and 21.

No Voting Tickets are issued. Qualified ratepayers desiring to vote are required to attend at either of the Voting Stations and to mark on a list the names of the persons, not exceeding nine, for whom they intend to vote.

Voting Stations will be established at—

The Revenue Office, 7A The Bund.

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Sub-Agency, 9 Broadway.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, February 13, 1919.

21186

Debentures of Club Concordia

All allied and neutral holders of debentures of the above Club are hereby notified to register with the undersigned before 8th March, 1919, their names and nationality, together with the numbers, amounts and terms of the debentures they hold. These particulars are required by the Ministry of Finance, Peking, for purposes of liquidating the liabilities of the Club.

Bureau of Liquidation
of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank,
Shanghai.
A. G. STEPHEN,
Liquidator,
by his attorney
A. D. BRENT.

21266.

Commercial Pacific Cable Co.

NOTICE

Our Midway-Honolulu cable is interrupted, cutting off communication, by our route, to America. This does not affect traffice for the Philippines.

J. D. GAINES,
Superintendent.

Shanghai, February 18th, 1919.

21258.

MRS. Woo Kee-may and sons desire to express their sincere thanks to officers, N.C.O.'s and members of the S.V.C. for their kind sympathy and attendance at the funeral of the late Mr. Woo Kee-may. They also greatly appreciate the action of the S.M.P. in arranging the route of the funeral procession. They further desire to return thanks to all friends for their kind sympathy and for flowers sent.

21247.

SAINT PATRICK'S SOCIETY OF SHANGHAI

The Annual General Meeting of Members will be held in the Palace Hotel at 6 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, 26th February, 1919.

All Irishmen are cordially invited to be present,

J. J. DUNNE,
Hon. Secretary.

Shanghai, 18th February, 1919.

21257.

LEARN TO PLAY THE
SNARE DRUM
BASS DRUM
ORCHESTRA-BELLS
MARIMBOPHONE
Lessons by
MR. A. B. CODY
Phone C. 1915. 47 Boone Road.
21159

LYCEUM THEATRE

A. D. C.

180th Production

"The Gondoliers"

by

GILBERT AND SULLIVAN

at 8.45 p.m. sharp

Thursday, 27th February, 1919

Saturday, 1st March, 1919

Tuesday, 4th March, 1919

The Booking for the above three performances will open at Messrs. S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd., on Friday, 21st February, for members only, and on Saturday, 22nd February, for the public.

By Order,
WM. ARMSTRONG,
Business Manager.

21236

SAYS THE "LONDON TIMES"

"At the last International Congress of Medicine held in London, M. Mearedka, of the Pasteur Institute, pointed out, from a series of careful experiments, that guinea pigs could be protected from lethal doses of bacterial toxins by the prompt use of large doses of alcohol. Three years previous to this an experiment had been made with alcohol to see whether it raised or lowered phagocytic action (the natural efforts of our white corpuscles to combat infective diseases), which proved that in several common infections, including influenza, pneumonia, and some other forms of blood poisoning, phagocytic action was increased by the addition of moderate doses of pure spirit."

ELEPHANT HEAD BRANDY

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

Sole Agents

NOTICE

A PUBLIC MEETING of British Residents, at which all members of the Allied Community are cordially invited to be present, will be held at the Town Hall on Monday, the 24th February, 1919, at 6 o'clock p.m. sharp.

To pass a resolution which will be proposed, expressing deep sympathy, etc., with the prisoners of war, British and Allied, who have suffered cruelty at the hands of the enemy.

The Chair will be taken by Sir Everard Fraser, K.C.M.G., H.B.M. Consul-General.

21237

Municipal Notification

No. 2574

REPATRIATION OF GERMAN AND AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN SUBJECTS

WHEREAS since the declaration of war by the Republic of China on the Empires of Germany and Austria-Hungary, the Subjects of the said former Empires (hereinafter called "Enemy Subjects") have been suffered to remain within the confines of the said Republic, under permits issued, within the limits of the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai, by the Municipal Council. **And Whereas** by Mandate issued on the twenty-eighth day of January, 1919, bearing the seal of the President of the said Republic the repatriation of Enemy Subjects is duly ordered. **And Whereas** by Proclamation issued on the eleventh day of February, 1919, bearing the seal of the Commissioner of Defence for Sungkiang and Shanghai certain regulations are prescribed for giving effect to the said Mandate. **And Whereas** the said Proclamation has been countersigned by the Senior Consul and by him transmitted to the Municipal Council with the request that the same be posted with the said Settlement. **And Whereas** the said request and a translation of the Proclamation are set forth at length in the Municipal Gazette published on the thirteenth day of February, 1919. **And Whereas** the Head Office for the Repatriation of Enemy Subjects referred to in the said Proclamation has been established at No. 121 Bubbling Well Road within the limits of the said Settlement with the assent of the Municipal Council as a measure of co-operation with the Chinese Government and for general convenience. **And Whereas** the said Proclamation has been countersigned and sealed by the Municipal Council and duly posted and for the peace and good order of the said Settlement certain instructions giving effect thereto have been duly communicated to Enemy Subjects resident within the limits of the said Settlement.

Now therefore be it known and let all such Enemy Subjects take note that the said instructions must be strictly obeyed. **Be it also known** and let all such Enemy Subjects who may fail for any reason to receive a copy of the said instructions or who may desire to make any enquiries in regard thereto or to claim exemption from repatriation under the provisions contained in the said Proclamation take note that they must make application forthwith at the Head Office for the Repatriation of Enemy Subjects above referred to. **Be it further known** and let all such Enemy Subjects take note and observe that failure to comply with the said instructions and with such further instructions and regulations as may be issued hereafter from time to time to give effect to the said Proclamation will render the delinquents liable to prosecution.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room.
Shanghai, February 13, 1919.

21184

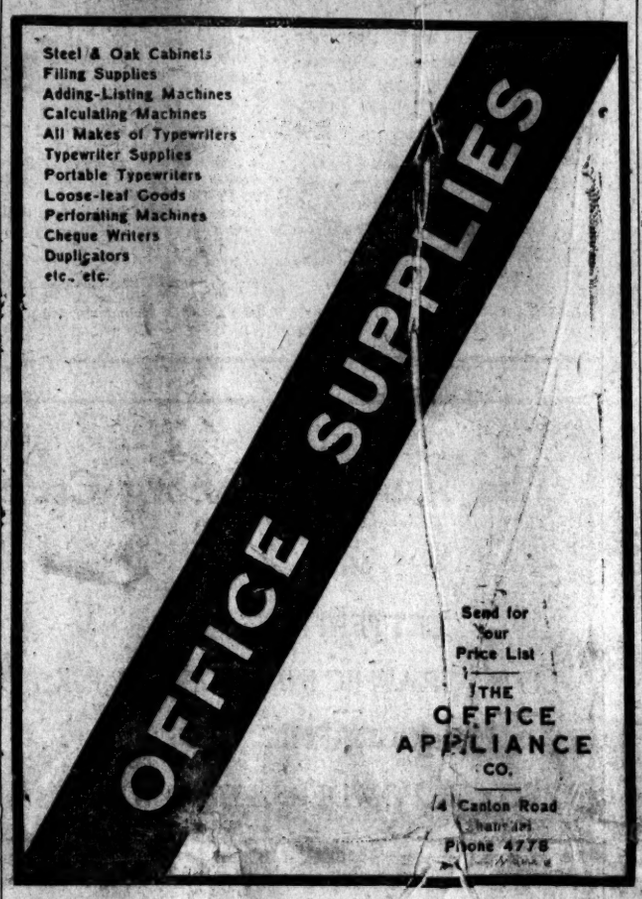
Thos. and Wm. Smith's

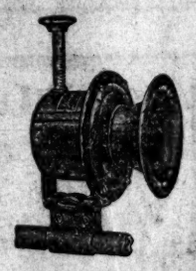
FLEXIBLE STEEL WIRE ROPE

From 2¾" to 4" Circumference

Newly arrived from Newcastle-on-Tyne

W. Z. ZEE & SONS, BROADWAY





EVERY MOTOR-CYCLIST

should have the protection of a

STEWART Hand Operated

WARNING SIGNAL

A clear, sharp, warning blast, which will penetrate all other noises—AND WARN BUT NOT FRIGHTEN.

For particulars, apply to the Sole Agents,

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

Deutsch-Asiatische Bank

In Liquidation

In accordance with instructions received from the Central Bureau of Liquidation, Peking, SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for the purchase of the Shanghai property of the DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK, known as

No 14 The Bund
No 1, 1a, 1c Hankow Road

comprising land and buildings suitable for offices and residences.

Tenders may be made in Shanghai Taels, Sterling, Francs, Gold Dollars or Yen and must be sent in to the undersigned on or before 15th March, 1919, plainly marked "Sealed Tenders." The Bureau does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

All further particulars may be obtained on application to

Bureau of Liquidation
of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, Shanghai,
A. G. STEPHEN, Liquidator.
By his Attorney,
A. D. BRENT.

21201

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 10

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 16

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE, 14-15 Quinsan Gardens. Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table. Telephone North 432.

CONNAUGHT HOUSE, 8 Quinsan Gardens. Now vacant large and small rooms with board. Terms reasonable. Apply Mrs. G. Pollock.

TO LET, with board, large comfortable newly-furnished room, with modern bathroom attached, suitable for married couple or two bachelor friends. Hot and cold water, telephone, tennis, stabling and garage. Apply to Box 460, THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LET: Central (in quiet location), large, cool and well-furnished room with board, for $160 for two. Apply to Box 183, THE CHINA PRESS.

21261 F. 23.

TO LET; central, a furnished room with balcony, for gentleman only, no board. Apply to Box 177, THE CHINA PRESS.

21251 F.22.

FOR $80.00: nice furnished room, with board, in Central district. Quiet. Apply to Box 153, THE CHINA PRESS.

21189 F.20.

LOST OR STOLEN

LOST DOG: Pekingese pug (female) amber and white, answering to the name of "Bobette," strayed on the 8th instant, corner 9 Avenue Joffre and Rue du Consulat. Reward will be paid to finder by A. W. Brun, 200 Bubbling Well Road.

21132

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG LADY, American, competent stenographer and typist, desires position. Apply to Box 182, THE CHINA PRESS.

21260 F. 22.

POSITION WANTED: A Chinese gentleman, with ten years' practical experience in book-keeping and accounts, now employed in a local bank, wants to find some work to do after his office hours, at reasonable salary. Apply to Box 161, THE CHINA PRESS.

21207 F.22.

COMPETENT young lady stenotypist desires position, half-time, morning preferred. Apply to Box 132, THE CHINA PRESS.

21143

AMERICAN stenographer (female) wishes position with reliable firm. Apply to Box 109, THE CHINA PRESS.

21191 F.19.

CHINESE young man, with knowledge of typing, seeks situation. Please apply to Box 178, THE CHINA PRESS.

21252 F.22.

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

37A and 37B, CANTON ROAD: Offices to let. Apply to 10 Yangtszepoo Road. Telephone East 24.

21223 F.22.

TO LET offices, single or in suites, first floor, 6 Foochow Road; large rooms, steam heat, hardwood floors. Apply 51 Szechuen Road, ground floor.

21162

Yut Sae Chang & Co.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants
Building Contractors
Engineers' Supplies.
A1284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

Ball-Bearing Skates, Basket Balls, Stove Polish, Door Springs and Vacuum Bottles.

HOUSES TO LET

HOUSE TO LET, from 1st March, in Avenue Road, Tls. 55. Lease must be taken over. Apply to Box 184, THE CHINA PRESS.

21262 F. 23.

FOR RENT, within one month, five-roomed house, Bubbling Well Road. Can supply heavy furniture. 'Phone West 1474. Apply to Box 180, THE CHINA PRESS.

21254

TO RENT, semi-detached house at 54 Route des Officiers, Tls. 25 per month; furniture and fixtures to be taken over. Call at premises 2 to 6 p.m.

21245 F.19.

TO BE LET, No. 20 Chusan Road, from first of March, rent Tls. 35 per month. A finely situated house, with good neighbours. Apply to Box 150, THE CHINA PRESS.

21176 F.20.

TO LET, from 1st of March, No. 46 Avenue Dubail (French town), a very desirable modern, furnished, detached residence, seven rooms, two bathrooms, kitchen, servants' quarters, stable, garage, tennis ground, electric light, telephone; very cool in summer, on tram line. May be let also without furniture. Inspection from 12 to 5 p.m. Telephone Central 130.

21179 F.19.

TO LET, 44 Sinza Road (at Seymour Road). Excellent residence for small family, four large rooms, several small ones. Now vacant. Open for inspection; will renovate. Apply on premises.

21060

TO LET: No. 11 Tifeng Road, at Yu Yuen Road, very modern six roomed residence with attics, tennis court, garage, stabling. Rent Tls. 100. Apply on premises.

21042

TO LET, 101 Avenue Road; detached foreign residence, nine rooms, garden, etc. Tls. 150 per month. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd., 27 Nanking Road.

21043

TO LET, on Jessfield Road, for seven months from first March, furnished house, six rooms and three attics, hot and cold water on all floors, tennis, stable and garage. Moderate rental. Apply to Box 135, THE CHINA PRESS.

21141

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, board and room with bath in American or English family. Central location. Apply to Box 185, THE CHINA PRESS.

21269 F. 21.

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED: British or American lady to teach two Chinese boys at any time of the day at their home. Please apply to Box 179, THE CHINA PRESS.

21253 F.21.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, hand and treadle sewing-machines, parts, needles, oils, belts, etc. Our prices are the lowest. Repair orders promptly executed. Apply Liengyi Mercantile Co., Y-15a North Szechuen Road. Telephone North 1640.

21246 F.28.

FOR SALE, one Humber two-seater car, electrically fitted, in good condition. Gasoline consumption 35-38 miles to the gallon. Selling at a sacrifice, Tls. 475. Apply to Box 174, THE CHINA PRESS.

21224 F.19.

KULING Bungalow for sale. Modern, well-furnished, unexcelled location. Also consider renting. Address the owner—A. A. Bullock, Peking.

21217 F.21.

Luxemburg Is Fairyland When Yankee Troops Arrive

Jubilation, 'Welcome' Signs, Dance Greet Americans; Girl Duchess Smiles On Marching Doughboys

(*From The Stars And Stripes*)

With General Pershing at their head, American troops entered the city of Luxemburg and straightway fell in love with it.

They were captured. They were disarmed. They surrendered immediately to the capital of this tiny duchy, set like a jewel in the center of Europe—surrendered unconditionally to its laughing, warm-hearted, uproariously hospitable people who are apt to burst at any moment into French, English or German, but who use all three to say: "We're darned glad to see you."

To the tired doughboys, weary from many weeks in the mud and desolation of Argonne, Luxemburg seemed like the promised land, and the city itself gave them such a tumultuous, jubilant welcome as they have not known since they set sail from home. Even the memories of that wonderful Fourth of July in Paris last year faded away beside the greeting that warmed the American hearts at the gates of Luxemburg.

The helmeted and heavy-packed doughboys—they were a battalion from the battle-scarred 18th Infantry—marched between houses gorgeous with all the colors of France and Luxemburg and America, marched under banners with such legends as "Welcome to Our Deliverers" and "Welcome to our Saviors." From every window and from every sidewalk the people cheered, while the children ran alongside shouting "'EEp 'Eep 'Ooray." And from up there on the balcony of the palace, where she stood beside General Pershing, the girl who is the ruler of Luxemburg smiled down on the Yankees.

A Country Of Romance

For the beautiful Marie Adelaide, Grand Duchess of Luxemburg, is only a girl. She was no more than 19 when the German army swept across her frontiers on that momentous July 31, 1914, and so began the invasion which ended last Wednesday.

No one who has read "The Prisoner of Zenda" can look upon her whom the Luxemburgeois call their princess without thinking of Flavia. The sight of her driving through the streets of her ancient city recalls always the old Gibson illustrations for that romance. Indeed, Luxemburg is a country of romance. Though the Taride maps would seem to indicate that its debatable acres are jostled by Germany, Belgium and France, you know better. You know the little duchy is bounded by the Black Forest Zenda and Graustark.

It is so preposterously small for a sovereignty. It is no bigger than Rhode Island. Its navy is not, and its army, when recuited to full strength, is no larger than an American company. Service therein ensures the soldier a striking uniform and a not particularly hazardous existence. It is all infantry, that army. There is no artillery. There is a favorite joke in Luxemburg that the army did get some guns once, but that they found they could not indulge in practice fire without shooting up the neighboring countries. There are not so many people in the whole realm as there are in Syracuse, New York. The capital has 25,000 inhabitants and about the same number of political parties.

'Onkel Toms Hütte'

It was on Wednesday that the first Americans—official forerunners of the army—arrived in the city, and from the windows of their hotel watched with no little interest while the last Germans vanished up the street, some with the red brassard of the revolution on their arms, their band defiantly flourishing the "Marseillaise." Even then the Stars and Stripes were flying from a hundred house fronts.

Then the people got ready to welcome the American host. A picture of McKinley emerged from some obscure resting place and was properly hung. Picture postcards of Le President Wilson blossomed miraculously in every shop window, the orchestra at the Casino practiced up on some ragtime and some old Sousa marches, popular American fiction like "Onkel Toms Hutte" von Beecher-Stowe and the "Lederstrumpf-Erzahlung" and "Der Letzte Mohikaner" von Fennimore-Cooper came to the fore in the book stalls. The clocks in the city were moved forward from German to French time, the barkeeps got out some faded recipes for Martini cocktails, and the price marks in the stores were changed from 4 marks to 12 francs. Luxemburg was ready for the Americans.

'We Come As Friends'

Their approach was heralded by this proclamation from General Pershing:

After four years in which its territory has been violated, the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg has just been happily freed. Your liberation from the German occupation was exacted from the invaders by the American and Allied armies as one of the conditions of the present armistice. It becomes necessary now for the American troops to pass through the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg and to establish and maintain there for a while their lines of supply.

The American troops have come into the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg as friends and will bear themselves strictly according to international law. Their presence, which will not be prolonged further than is absolutely necessary, will be no burden for you. The function of your government and of your institutions will be in no way interfered with. Your life and your occupations will not be disturbed. Your persons and your property will be respected. It will be necessary for the American army to use certain installations, railways, telegraphs and telephone and perhaps also other public works for its needs in shelter and transport; furthermore, that which it is necessary to use will be paid for according to a just valuation.

It is assumed that you will commit no act of aggression against the American army and will give no information, aid or assistance to its enemies. You will always act in accordance with the instructions which the American command will give for the safety of its troops and for your own protection.

A Sound Of Revelry

The proclamation preceded the troops. So did the billeting officers, but they later found out that all their industry had been in vain, for every American soldier—whether colonel or corporal—was swamped with offers of a dozen rooms. Highly gratified doughboys were led to sumptuous suites and besought, as a special favor to the owners, to make themselves at home there indefinitely.

Later, there was a sound of revelry by night. Even the Casino opened wide—the luxurious Luxemburg club into which no German could worm or bully his way throughout the war. There were toasts there and speeches and music and at one time there was dancing. A general and a private were the first dancers on the floor, and according to the gossip next day in the army the democratic army, the prettier girl was not dancing with the general.

The overwhelming cordiality of Luxemburg to the Americans arose partly from the fact that the little duchy was sick and tired of the boches, partly from a special fondness for America, where quite a number of Luxemburgeois dwell today. They say, indeed, that there are more of them in Chicago than in the city of Luxemburg itself, and some who left their native land six years ago returned to it last week in olive drab.

They Call It Zanzibar

The special appeal of the city to the Americans arose not merely from its easy latchstrings, but from the fact that it seemed more reminiscent of home than any city from St. Nazaire to the German frontier. Its spotless streets, its broad sidewalk, its separte houses, its gardens, its geraniums, its verandas—there are a hundred twists and turns that recall Seattle or Evanston or Utica. They play craps in Luxemburg, only they have a silly way of calling it Zanzibar. Why, they even have front stoops in Luxemburg. And on its streets Americans heard more English spoken than in any other city with the possible exception, come to think of it, of London. The very children gargle it at the passing Yank. They always have a cheery "Good morning" for him even if the dusk is falling fast.

But he hears German all about him, too, and there is nothing he enjoys quite so much as stocking up with German Christmas cards to wish the home folks "Frohliche Weihnachten" or "Ein Gluckliches Neujahr."

JAPANESE ARMY TO HAVE 600 AIRPLANES THIS YEAR

Policy Is To Buy Motors Abroad And Construct Planes At Home

Tokio, February 8.—When all the airplanes that have been purchased by the Japanese government arrive in this country, the army will have 600 machines, according to the Jiji. The Kawachi Maru, which arrived at Yokohama Friday, brought 15 planes. Fourteen planes arrived on the Kanagawa Maru last month. These are a part of a shipment of 50 airplanes and 100 motors to be made from England to Japan.

Besides these, additional shipments of airplanes and airplane motors will come to Japan from France and the United States, where purchases have been made.

The Jiji states that the Japanese army now possesses 432 airplanes of the newest type and speed possibilities. For the purpose of training flyers 200 machines are under construction in army arsenals, and private airplanes factories. When all these are completed, with the orders that have been placed abroad, the War Office expects to have 600 planes, and it is stated that that number will be realised this year.

A number of machines for use by the French aviators arrived January 15 and airplanes of the Spad and Nieuport type are ready for use by these officers at Tokorozawa and Kagami Ga Hara. After the French officers are through with their machines they may be purchased by the Japanese government.

The Jiji understands that it will be the policy of the Japanese government to purchase airplane motors in Europe and America, because they can easily be transported to Japan, and to manufacture the planes in Japan. Private airplane factories in Japan will be encouraged, says the Jiji.

JAPAN SHIPPING TO INVADE ATLANTIC

New York, February 5.—Baron Kondo states that a sharp reaction, leading to the fall of prosperity in the shipping business of the world, particularly to Japan, is bound to follow the war, and that Japan will comb the world for trade, invading the Atlantic in search for the same.

BUSINESS AND OFFICIAL NOTICES

(Continued from Page 8)

NOTICE

Property of Carl Breiding and Sohn
No. 17 Chengtu Road

Formerly represented by FERD. BORNEMANN & CO.

By an Order of the International Mixed Court dated the 30th January, 1919, the undersigned has been appointed RECEIVER for the above mentioned Property, which is now offered for sale.

TENDERS

are hereby invited for the purchase of the said property as a going concern, which must be sent in on or before February 28th, 1919, to the undersigned who does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

G. D. MUSSO,
Receiver for the Property of
CARL BREIDING & SOHN,
No. 17 Chengtu Road.

Shanghai, 13th February, 1919.
21202

NOTICE

Property of H. Diederichsen & Co. AT HANKOW

By an Order of the International Mixed Court dated the 8th February, 1919, the undersigned has been appointed receiver for Messrs. H. Diederichsen and Co. whose property at Hankow is now offered for sale.

Such property consists:—

1. Of an Export Installation, Machinery and Buildings on land measuring about 2,000 Hankow Fong, adjoining the late German Concession at Hankow.

2. Of Hong Building and Godowns on land measuring about 340 Hankow Fong, in the late German Concession at Hankow.

TENDERS

are hereby invited for the purchase of the said properties or any of them, which said Tenders must be sent in on or before February 28th, 1919, to the undersigned who does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

G. D. MUSSO,
Receiver for H. Diederichsen & Co.

Shanghai, 13th February, 1919.
21267.

The Ault & Wiborg Co.

Manufactures of

LETTERPRESS INKS

LITHOGRAPHIC INKS—OFFSET INKS

LITHOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES

BRONZE POWDERS, LITHO STONES

Stocks carried

37 Canton Road Shanghai

Chang Yu Pioneer Wine Co., Ltd.

TELEPHONE 4467

White and Red Wines
Cognac Brandies

All wines analysed by Dr. Stafford M. Cox, who has certified as to their being free from adulteration or coloring. All tests are fulfilled for naturally-made wines where only the fermented grape juice is used.

Gold Medal Panama Exhibition
465 Nanking Road
(Near Fokien Road)

MASON & CO.

CONFECTIONERS

No. 90 BUBBLING WELL ROAD. OPPOSITE RACE COURSE

Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions

Telephone Central 3829

RAILWAY HOTEL, SOOCHOW

A first-class Tourist and Residential Hotel in Soochow

The proprietor assures everyone that no effort will to be spared to ensure the comfort and satisfaction of visitors. Airy, large comfortable rooms, fitted with electri lights, fans and stoves, with bathroom and veranda attached.

WOLFRAMITE FOR SALE

ANOTHER 50 TONS OF ORES NOT LESS THAN

72% TUNGSTEN

had arrived here

PRICE ABOUT TLS. 750 PER TON (2240 lbs.)

Apply to

Mr. Y. P. TSENG,
No. 28, SINZA TERRACE, SINZA ROAD.
21115

NATIONAL LOAN OF THE FOURTH YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC (1915)

In connection with the first drawing of the above Loan, holders of drawn bonds are requested to note that Coupon No. 8 maturing on the 12th April, 1919, will be available for payment to the extent of two-thirds of its value any time on or after the 17th February, 1919. The remaining third of the value will be held to represent the unexpired period from date of redemption to date of maturity and no claim for interest will be admitted in respect thereto.

F. A. AGLEN,
Inspector General of Customs.
Peking, 11th February, 1919.
21216

NATIONAL LOAN OF THE FOURTH YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC (1915)

Subscribers to the above Loan are hereby notified that redemption of the bonds drawn at Peking on the 27th January last will begin on the 17th February, 1919.

Payment in cash or its equivalent will be made at the Bank of China and Bank of Communications or any of the branches of the above banks, and also at the Shanghai Office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Any Bond of which the following are the two terminal numbers, namely 01, 04, 14, 18, 22, 24, 37, 48, 56, 66, 69, 72, 78, 81, 98, is a drawn Bond.

F. A. AGLEN,
Inspector General of Customs.
Peking, 11th February, 1919.

PENSION PRIVÉE

92-97
Range Road
Telephone North 1178

High-class Boarding-House and Restaurant

All modern comforts; moderate terms.

LAND WANTED

Wanted to buy, not less than thirty mow in a single block, within five minutes walk of the Bubbling Well tram terminus, either inside or outside Settlement limits. Replies to be addressed to Box No. 123, THE CHINA PRESS.
21125

TURKISH BATH and MASSAGE ESTABLISHMENT

Specialty for rheumatism and nervousness; fat people reduced. 15 years' experience in U.S.A. Patients attended at their residences by arrangement.

Prof. I. K. SETO,
Tel. N. 2768. 25 North Szechuen Rd.

NOTICE

CHIROPRACTIC (Ki-Ro-praktik) is a scientific method of removing the cause of disease (acute or chronic) without the aid of drugs, surgery or appliances. The science of chiropractic is based upon a correct knowledge of the brain, spine, spinal cord and nerves emanating therefrom. If you are sick and have tried everything, have not received benefit, try spinal adjustment and get well.

P. S. KAWAGUCHI, D.C.
CLAIR KAWAGUCHI, D.C.
Licensed Chiropractors

Graduates of Palmer School of Chiropractic (Chiropractic Fountain Head) U.S.A. 51 Main St., Anglo-Japanese Building, Suite No. 3, Yokohama.

Will open a branch office at Shanghai the end of February or the beginning of March.
21188

FOR SALE

BENTLEY'S COMPLETE PHRASE CODE

Price per Copy: Mex. $25
Only a few copies left

CHOW TZU KONG BOOK STORE
111 Szechuen Road
21249

Municipal Notification

No. 2575.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Ratepayers duly qualified under Article XIX of the Land Regulations, have been proposed and seconded, and have given their written consent to serve, if elected, as Councillors for the Foreign Community of Shanghai for the Municipal year, 1919:—

Messrs. C. M. Bain
W. H. Barham
J. H. Dollar
A. Howard
T. Ibukiyama
W. P. Lambe
H. A. J. Macray
R. S. F. McBain
W. L. Merriman
E. C. Pearce
A. Brooke Smith
Ed. White

Notice is hereby given that Dr. R. S. Ivy, having been duly nominated by land-owners, is, in accordance with Article VIA of the Land Regulations, considered to be elected as Land Commissioner for the Municipal year 1919.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, February 13, 1919.
21186

COLLACO'S DOG TRAINING KENNELS

Kiangwan Road

Fee for keeping dogs including exercising Tls. 8 per month.

Fee for special training of untrained dogs Tls. 30 extra.

Sporting dogs for sale or hire.

Please apply to M. J. E. Collaco, No. 1 Houtok Terrace, North Szechuen Road Extension, Shanghai.
21138

EDEN HOSPITAL

Dept. of Venerial Diseases
P372 Nanking Road
(Opp. Lloyd Road)
Hours: 10-12; 2-4 except Sunday
Special consideration to men in uniform
DR. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

Massage and Swedish Treatments

Expert Masseur, Electrical and Swedish Treatments, by Thos. Burke, London, Eng. Cert. c/o Palace Hotel. Patients visited. The only graduated masseur in Shanghai.
20297

NOTICE TO AMERICANS

American citizens are warned that for the time being they will be unable to purchase tickets on the railways or water routes for travel in the interior of China unless supplied with a Certificate of Identity which may be obtained gratis from the Consulate-General.

All requests for such certificates must be accompanied by two photographs passport size.

THOMAS SAMMONS,
American Consul-General.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

The undersigned have moved to their new premises, located on the 1st floor of the Edward Ezra Building, No. 3 Ezra Road.

JAVA SEA & FIRE
INSURANCE CO., LTD.
21235

SPECIALIST

(Can Speak English Well)

Surgical and Venereal Diseases Men's and Women's Diseases.

Treatments of Diathermy and X Ray are better for nervous diseases (especially rheumatism and nervous prostration) and skin diseases.

Injections of all kinds of vaccine, serums and 1914 (606). Tests of blood.

(Japanese) Dr. WATANABE, A.M., M.D.

21 Haining Road (fifth house from North Szechuen Road).
Tel. North 2279.
17346

THE SHANGHAI EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

NOTICE is hereby given that the Statutory Meeting of The Shanghai Exploration and Development Company, Limited, will be held in the Meeting Room of The Yangtze Insurance Building, No. 26 The Bund, Shanghai, on Thursday, the 27th day of February, 1919, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon for the purposes specified in Section 66 (7) of the Ordinance of 1911.

AND NOTICE is also given that the first Ordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the Statutory Meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 25th to the 27th February, 1919, both days inclusive.

DATED the 14th day of February, 1919.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agents.
21231

THE SHANGHAI LOAN AND INVESTMENT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

NOTICE is hereby given that the Statutory Meeting of The Shanghai Loan and Investment Company, Limited, will be held in the Meeting Room of the Yangtze Insurance Building, No. 26 The Bund, Shanghai, on Thursday, the 27th day of February, 1919, at 4.15 o'clock in the afternoon for the purposes specified in Section 66 (7) of the Ordinance of 1911.

AND NOTICE is also given that the first Ordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the Statutory Meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 25th to the 27th February, 1919, both days inclusive.

DATED the 14th day of February, 1919.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agents.
21231

Bank of Communications

Notice is hereby given that all notes issued by the Bank of Communications, Shanghai, which are stamped "SHANGHAI" are redeemable at face value in Mexican Dollars from the Shanghai Branch of the Bank of Communications.

And notice is also given that the aforesaid notes are accepted by all the foreign banks in the settlement, and also at the office of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Shanghai, 12th February, 1919.
21168

GORDON'S DRY GIN

R. MARTENS & Co., Ltd.
1 The Bund
Telephone 4702

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

BISHOP BRENT, CHAPLAIN IN CHIEF, SAYS RELIGION HAS STOOD TEST OF WAR

Interesting Side-Lights On Life In American Army Of Crusaders

TRAINING OF WAR CLERGY

Many Succeeded In Winning Coveted Decorations For Bravery In Battle

Not only did religion stand the test in the trenches of France, but there is developing in the American army camps in Europe a spirit of toleration and respect for each other's religious convictions that will leave its impress on religious America for all time, according to Charles N. Wheeler, war correspondent for the Chicago Tribune, in an article appearing in the Tribune recently. Mr. Wheeler also pays a tribute to the work of Bishop Brent, formerly of Manila, who is chaplain in chief of the American forces, and says that this is also his settled conviction. Continuing, Mr. Wheeler says:

Here are a few "flashlights" that illuminate the "new era" which has been impressed on the chaplains day by day as they lived with the crusaders in the trenches and back in the big camps:

As the American forces expanded and the scarcity of chaplains made itself felt, it became necessary to readjust divisional lines for the purpose of making the chaplains go as far as possible. In this work there developed the need of a sort of religious census of the units in order to determine what sort of a chaplain should be sent to the respective unit, always having in mind the advisability of sending a Protestant to a Protestant regiment and a Catholic to a regiment in which the Catholics predominate.

The reports came in from several regiments the other day and the senior chaplain of the division read one over very carefully a couple of times. Then he wondered if a mistake had been made, for this regiment was listed as 100 percent Catholic. He thought a new record had been made and that if such a regiment was serving it was worth while to emphasise the point. He ordered an investigation made to be sure that no mistake had been committed. When the second report came in it disclosed that the regiment was only about 50 percent, or a little less, perhaps, Catholic. Then the real story was divulged.

The report had been circulated among the boys that their chaplain, who was a Catholic, might be assigned to another regiment where there was a greater percentage of Catholics. This particular chaplain was a great favorite in the regiment, with the Protestant boys as well as with the Catholics. Soon after this report was started the census was taken—and the regiment to a man went down on the record as Catholic "for the duration of the war!"

It is needless to state that this chaplain is still on active service with this regiment.

Billy Sunday's trombone expert and sweet singer, H. A. Rodeheaver, has been singing his way to the hearts of the doughboys in the French camps. I hopped onto his bus the other night—before the fighting stopped—and went out to a Y. M. C. A. hut with him just to see how he was putting it over in France. The hut was in a beautiful section of France, but far away from any large city. It was, however, crammed to the window sills, with several lusty lunged warriors hanging to the ceiling beams and any old place where they could get a handhold.

Just before the song service opened a young Catholic sergeant was introduced to make an announcement. His announcement was a formal invitation to all the Protestant boys in the camp to join the Holy Name society of the Catholics, not as Catholics or giving up their own denominational convictions at all, but merely for the purpose of bringing the entire camp into a society to the end that all profanity should cease in that particular unit.

The young sergeant explained briefly that the holy name of God should be kept holy and not be profaned "over here," and he hoped every protestant "buddy" would come forward and join the Catholics in that observance. I understand that "Rodey's" name, like Abou Ben Adhem's, leads all the rest.

If Bishop Brent should happen to take a religious census of this camp now, after only a few days, and should simply go over the register of the names of the Holy Name society, he might be led to the conclusion that he had discovered another 100 percent Catholic regiment.

Bishop Brent pays a high tribute to General Pershing in discussing the religious phase of the army.

"When the United States declared war," he said "we had 67 chaplains in the regular army. Then, at the instance of General Pershing, the law was passed providing for one chaplain for each 1,200 men. General Pershing knew the value of the chaplain in military life. He said on one occasion that the good soldier was based on the good man. He said at another time that an army had a soul and a conscience, and unless that soul was fed morale could not be maintained. He knew.

"We have now a real organisation in the American army. When the armistice was signed we had 800 chaplains in France. We were entitled to 1,400. The chaplains who came over were carefully selected and given careful training. An excellent school has been maintained in the United States at Camp Zachary Taylor for the purpose of creating competence in the chaplains for their life and work in France. Then when they reached France they were given an additional course of instruction at our school here, and if they were not up to the standard maintained they were liberated.

"Our school here has been taught by men who have had experience up in the line. The men have been instructed in battlefield duties, first aid, burials, and the relation of the chaplain both to officers and to enlisted men. Every base section has a senior chaplain and each army corps has a senior chaplain. Our office here represents both Catholic and Protestant denominations, and there is absolute unity. We all understand we must put aside controversial subjects, and all the chaplains are devoted one to another.

"What stands out above everything else is this great fact that the men in our army are greedy for this spiritual food. I have been with our men in the line just before our offensives. Many felt that they were going forth to death in the service of their country, and what they all wanted at that hour was the spiritual thing.

"We have the finest lot of clergymen in the world in this service now. At the front our chaplains have been abreast with the truest heroes that we have. Chaplain Duffy of the Forty-second division has the Distinguished Service Cross; Chaplain Darche of the Sixth marines has the Legion of Honor. A large number have the Croix de Guerre. They were in the forefront of anything that went on. They were there to cheer and encourage the men, and it was up in the front line that this cheer and encouragement was most welcome.

"I might mention that the great demand of the men is for the Bible and the whole Bible, the Old as well as the New Testament. The brave boys in this great army are reading the Bible and understanding it. During this war more than at any time since the great hymn was written, 'Onward Christian Soldiers,' has reflected and interpreted the real spirit of our nation—it has been in the very heart of the American army in France."

The direction of the chaplains' service in France is lodged in a board of three members, of whom Bishop Brent is the senior member. The other two are Chaplain Moody, son of Dwight L. Moody, and Chaplain Doherty, who has been long with the army and was a close friend of Bishop Brent in the Philippines.

Bishop Brent is sometimes characterised as "one of the brainiest men in the Episcopal church." He is a man of the finest culture and possesses a profound intellect. He knows men, too.

WAGNER'S WIDOW DEAD IN BAYREUTH AT 76

Endured War Privations In Germany Amid Memories Of Great Composer

New York, December 25.—News has been received here of the death of Mme. Cosima Wagner, widow of Richard Wagner, at Bayreuth, Germany, at the age of 76 years.

The final chapter of Mme. Wagner's long and intensely romantic history was darkened by the war. For a woman of her years and her presumable great wealth she seems to have suffered physical war time privations to an astonishing degree. Christmas Day was her birthday, and a year ago on the eve of it she advertised in the Frankische Zeitung her request to her friends and acquaintances not to pay her their usual visits of respect, as she had no coal nor any other means of heating the Villa Wahnfried and was obliged for warmth to keep to her bed.

Reckoning from the best authenticated birth date she would have been 77 on the Christmas of 1918. Exactly two months before Germany ran amuck in 1914 her son, Siegfried Wagner, announced that his mother and he were to present the entire Wagner heritage to the German nation. It includes the villa and the famous opera house and grounds, all at Bayreuth, together with the Wagner manuscripts and relics. With the gift was to go an endowment fund for its maintenance as a permanent national memorial.

Family Feud Bared

At about the same time Mme. Wagner and Siegfried Wagner were before the German courts suing to prevent Siegfried's sister, or half-sister, Frau Isolde Biedler, whose husband was the conductor of the Royal Opera at Munich, from appending "nee Wagner" to her name. Their case turned on the question whether Isolde's father had been Wagner or Mme. Wagner's first husband, the pianist Hans von Bulow. Mme. Wagner was ready to swear that this one of her daughters was Bulow's child, but the Judges wanted independent evidence and the trial was postponed. So far as the world knows the case has never been called. Frau Biedler contended that the real object of her mother and brother was to deprive her of her interest in Wagner's fortune. They countered by accusing her of having attempted extortion.

Cosima Wagner was one of the three children of the temporary union of Franz Liszt, the celebrated pianist, and the Countess d'Agoult, a French woman of more than common literary talent. She was well known by her nom de guerre, Daniel Stern. Her intimacy with Liszt began in 1834 and continued ten years. There was a son and two daughters. The first and second (who became the wife of the French statesman, Emile Ollivier) are dead. The youngest, Cosima, was born in 1841.

She spent her childhood with her parents, and when they separated she remained with her father, whose activities settled chiefly in Weimar. Meanwhile a gifted young musician, Hans von Bulow by name, was so moved by the performance of "Lohengrin" at Weimar under Liszt that he abandoned the legal career planned by his parents and went to Zurich to throw himself at the feet of his musical deity, Richard Wagner, who was then residing in the Swiss city and writing innumerable reams of matter to demonstrate the value of his artistic theories. Wagner procured him the post of assistant conductor at the opera, but after he had had six months' experience the great composer sent him with a letter of introduction to Liszt.

'Affinity' Is Found

Von Bulow became a student of the piano under Liszt and soon afterward fell in love with the daughter, Cosima. They were married in 1857. Mme. von Bulow traveled with her husband on his concert tours and engagements as conductor. But their union was not a happy one. They might, however, have continued it much longer had not Mme. von Bulow found her "affinity." The formidable task of preparing the first performance of "Tristan und Isolde" at Munich had been confided to Wagner's friend and former pupil, von Bulow. Mme. von Bulow, with her two daughters, arrived in the Bavarian capital in June, 1864, and Von Bulow followed the next month. Wagner had been separated from his first wife, Minna Planer, an actress, and in Cosima von Bulow he found a spirit capable of meeting and understanding his own. A friendship was soon formed between them.

Court intrigues drove Wagner out of Munich, where it was believed that he had too much influence with the King. Mme. von Bulow and her children went with him to the Villa Triebschen at Lucerne, while von Bulow had to go to Basle to teach. Although Wagner returned to Munich when the feeling against him had diminished and von Bulow with Richter as chorus master conducted the rehearsals and first performances of "Die Meistersinger" in 1868, the departure of Mme. von Bulow for Lucerne in 1866 was really the end of relations between her and her husband. Henceforth she became the companion of Wagner and in 1869 their son Siegfried was born.

Unable To Get Revenge

The divorce of his wife by von Bulow followed in the autumn of the same year and on August 25, 1870, Richard and Cosima were married in the little Protestant church of Lucerne. The attitude of von Bulow throughout this painful part of his life was characterised best by his agonised exclamation, "Oh, if it had only been some one whom I could kill!" To slay the great genius, Wagner, was for him out of the question.

It was in 1871 at Lucerne that Wagner wrote the "Siegfried Idyl" in honor of his wife's birthday. He assembled an orchestra of local musicians, rehearsed the new composition quite unknown to her, and surprised her with a performance of it at the Villa Triebschen. In 1872 the Wagners went to Bayreuth to live. At first they occupied rooms in the small hotel belonging to the Castle Fantaisie in the village of Donndorf, an hour's ride from Bayreuth. Meanwhile a dwelling designed in accordance with Wagner's own ideas was in process of construction, and in 1874 the family took possession of it. This was the famous Villa Wahnfried, in which the Wagner family still resides.

Work on the Wagner theatre, or Festspielhaus, as it is called, went on slowly and it was opened in 1876. Mme. Wagner's part in the activities of Bayreuth was never a prominent one till after the death of her famous husband in 1883. He died in her arms in the Palazzo Vendramini, Venice.

After that time she lived almost continually in Bayreuth, seldom going away, even for a short visit. She devoted her entire thought and energy to the direction of the festival performances till in recent seasons her failing strength compelled her to relinquish more and more of the responsibility to her son Siegfried.

BOLSHEVIST RIOTS TERRIFY BUDAPEST

Soldiers And Students Join In Disorder Provoked By Russian Agitator

Budapest, January 11, (forwarded by cable from Paris, January 4).—Budapest today is like a city built over an active volcano. The various organisations supposedly accountable for law and order seem to be tottering. The Russian epidemic of Bolshevism has reached the virulent stage. Famine and freezing are its active allies.

New Year's Eve was celebrated with riot and murder in the city's streets. The dawn of the first day of the year brought a slight breathing spell, but it only seems to be founded on the fact that the various divergent elements are sorting themselves out and solidfying themselves for another outbreak. Dr. Bela Kun, chief Bolshevist agitator of Hungary, is once more at large, after unsuccessful efforts to suppress his influence.

The disturbances began late in the afternoon, on the last day of the year, at the barracks of the First Honved Infantry Regiment. It was the object and cry of the rioters to establish a communistic regime based on the Russian model.

The forces of the rioters were augmented by numbers of young students and by soldiers of the Budapest Garrisons which have become inoculated with Bolshevism. Many of the rioters were armed, and hundreds of shots were fired through the barrack windows. The unarmed members of the mob contented themselves with hurling cobblestones torn up from the street. It required all of the disjointed efforts of the police and those disciplined troops willing to combat their undisciplined brothers to disperse the mobs.

The disturbance seemed to have broken out almost simultaneously in a number of place thoughout the city. The attack on the Honved Barracks is thought to have been the signal for the general outbreak.

Loyal Troops Ordered Out

Count Alexander Festetics the new Army Minister, who had been in office only a few hours when the trouble started, ordered out the loyal troops, which were despatched to the danger points. Prior to this move one of Count Festetics' first official actions had been the suppression of one of Bela Kun's principal revolutionary newspapers, and this action was cited by the rioters as one of the causes for the uprising.

Bela Kun is reported, to well supplied with large sums of money, supposed to emanate from Russian sources. The object of this foreign financing is unknown, but it is believed that the Russian Bolsheviki desire to see Bela Kun successful in carrying out his political designs, with the distant hope of a Slavic alliance based on the principles of internationalism.

Out of 20,000 troops now garrisoned here it is estimated that 2,000 responded to the call of Bela Kun. During the evening many of these soldiers marched on the military prison in the central detention barracks and began a demonstration for the release of the military prisoners.

The prisoners themselves revolted at the same time and tried to rush their guards. The gates of the prison were closed and locked, while details of troops defended the walls. The guards fired point blank into the ranks of prisoners and drove them back into their cells.

Bela Kun himself was one of the prisoners, but only for two hours. The authority responsible for his arrest is as yet undetermined, as is the identity of those who made possible his release. It was his speech which incited the rest of the prisoners to mutiny.

Upon his release Bela Kun publicly threatened that, in event of further opposition to the Bolsheviki by the loyal forces of the city, Budapest would be invaded by thousands of Bolsheviki from the surrounding provincial districts. This threat has been sufficient to throw many citizens into the fear that a wholesale massacre is imminent.

Brought Money From Russia

Bela Kun is known to be at the head of a systematic and intensive propaganda bureau which is operating through the adjoining provinces. It publishes an organ called the Red Flag.

For the payment of his agents in the army Bela Kun is reputed to have brought 12,000,000 crowns out of Russia, where he was once confined as a prisoner of war and where he is said to have served on one of Lenin's military commissions for the purpose of spreading Bolshevism among the Hungarian war prisoners.

Bela Kun is making the most out of the lack of coal, the closing of factories, the growth of the food shortage, and the steadily soaring prices of the necessities of life. He is carrying his appeal to the war-stricken, unemployed elements of the proletariat and is fast acquiring a large following.

The rational citizens of the city tell me that unless the Allies without delay despatch adequate armed forces to Budapest every coalless and foodless day will bring the Bolshevist elements of Hungary just that much nearer to controlling the entire country. Today strong detachments of troops are patroling the streets of the city, and machine-gun details guard the approaches to the bridges across the Danube. There have been no further clashes, but all day long there has been intermittent firing of rifles and hand grenades by the celebrating soldiers.

SOOCHOW NEWS NOTES

China Press Correspondence

Soochow, February 15.—The regular monthly meeting of the Soochow Missionary Association was held on Thursday afternoon at the home of the ladies at Mo Kar Garden and they served delicious refreshments at tea time in their parlors. The occasion was also made a parting reception for Miss Atkinson, who is going to America on furlough the first of next month, and a reception of welcome to Miss Green, who is coming to Mo Kar Garden from Changchow.

After the tea, the association gathered for the program of the day. In spite of the rainy day, there was a goodly number present which heard Mr. Throop's interesting paper on the subject of "A Glance at Some of the Common Idols Among the Chinese." He discussed the significance of a number of the most commonly used idols.

The schools are opening up for work after the China New Year holidays. The foreigners who were able to get away for brief holidays have all returned and things are busily at work after the rest of some three weeks.

During the War
10,000
Oliver
Typewriters
were bought by
H. B. M. Government
for military purposes

Oliver Typewriter Agency: 1, Foochow Road

National Aniline and Chemical Co., Inc.

3b PEKING ROAD

America's Leading Manufacturers of

ANILINE DYES

"National" colours are American made from crude to finished product.

We are supplying 80% of the American demand which represents 24% of the World's consumption

JUST ARRIVED

SPALDING'S GOLD MEDAL

GOLF CLUBS
GOLF BALLS

SQUIRES BINGHAM CO.
"The Store of Quality"

Insure Your Motor-Car

with the
Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company
8b Kiukiang Road: Tel. 70
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND MODERATE RATES

Financial And Commercial News

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, February 18, 1919.

Money And Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate.
@ 4/9=Tls. 4.21
@ exch. 72.3=Mex. $5.82
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,
@ 113=Tls. 88.50
@ 72.3=Mex. $122.41
Mex. Dollars: Market Rate: 72
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 282
Copper Cash ..... per tael 1860
Native Interest ..... Tls. .02

Bar Silver ..... 47⅛d.
Bank Rate of Discount 5%
Ex. Paris on London ....Fr. 25.98
Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. G. $4.76⅜

Exchange Closing Quotations

London ..... T.T. 4/8⅛
London ..... Demand 4/8⅜
India ..... T.T. 314½
Paris ..... T.T. 612
Paris ..... Demand 615
New York ..... T.T. 112
New York ..... Demand 112½
Hongkong ..... T.T. 65⅜
Japan ..... T.T. 45⅜
Batavia ..... T.T. 273
Singapore ..... T.T. 50

Banks Buying Rates

London ..... Demand 4/9⅛
London .. 4 m/s. Cdts. 4/11
London .. 4 m/s. Docy. 4/11⅛
London .. 6 m/s. Cdts. 4/11⅜
London .. 6 m/s. Docy. 4/11⅝
Paris ..... 4 m/s. 643
New York .. o/d Docy. 113½
New York 4 m/s. Docy. 117½

Roubles Exchange

Today's Bank Buying Rate
For Roubles
Roubles 1,275 ..... =Tls. 100
Roubles 100 ..... =Mex. $10.75

Customs House Exchange Rates

For February

Hk. Tls. 3.58	@ 5/0⅛		£1
„ 1	@ 653	Francs	7.27
„ 0.75	@ 119½	Gold	$1
„ 1	@ 43⅛	Yen	2.53
„ 1	@ 15	Rupees	4.19
„ 1	@ 1.50	Mex.	$1.50
„ 1	@ —	Roubles	—

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL
TIENTSIN

Cable Address
ASTOR

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.

Every Bedroom with private Bath and Toilet.

First Class Cuisine and Selected Collar, under Foreign supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Parents should take advantage of the present high rate of exchange to provide for the future education of their children.

Write to us for particulars of our Special Policies, at

10 Canton Road,
Shanghai.

Stock Exchange
Transactions

Shanghai, February 18, 1919.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official
Langkats Tls. 22.50 C. N. I.
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Tls. 91.00 March
Anglo-Dutch Tls. 3.75
Bukits Tls. 2.25
Tanah Merah Tls. 0.90
Telephones Tls. 78.00
Telephones Tls. 77.00
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 14.60 March

Unofficial
Tanah Merah Tls. 0.90
Anglo-Javas Tls. 8.00
Shanghai Docks Tls. 134.00
Langkats Tls. 23.25 March
Shanghai Waterworks Tls. 170.00
Kota Bahroes Tls. 5.00
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 14.50 March

Sharebrokers' Association
Transactions

Shanghai, February 18, 1919.

BUSINESS DONE

Official
Langkats @ Tls. 22.50 cash

PARIS EXCHANGE
(French Wireless)

Paris, February 17.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). Paris exchange:
London-Paris cheques 26.00
War Loans:
3 percent 64.50
4 percent 1917 ..... 75.00
Liberty Loans:
4 percent 1918 ..... 74.50
5 percent 90.70

Rubber Outputs

	Dec.	Jan.
Alma	35,000	36,000
Amherst	6,945	6,155
Anglo-Dutch	65,500	87,000
Anglo-Java	187,000	210,000
Ayer Tawah	27,000	26,643
Batu Amam	24,060	20,473
Bukit Toh Along	17,595	19,572
Bute	18,085	18,203
Chempedak	10,000	12,000
Chemor	25,112	22,168
Cheng	17,597	21,160
Consolidated	59,897	56,373
Dominion	47,186	48,595
Gula Kalumpong	107,100	130,500
Java Consolidated	77,000	78,000
Kamunting	29,100	30,230
Kapala	10,619	10,966
Kapayang	15,700	—
Karan	10,780	11,600
Kota Bahroe	39,324	40,647
Kroewoek	55,000	58,000
Langkat	71,100	74,032
Padang	26,500	25,500
Permata	7,580	7,871
Pengkalan	14,884	15,946
Repah	21,800	16,000
Samagaga	19,000	22,000
Semambu	15,308	11,698
See Kee	9,853	—
Senawang	39,093	40,214
Shanghai-Malay	25,733	—
Shanghai-Kelantan	11,134	10,000
Shanghai-Seremban	12,947	13,854
Shanghai-Pahang	14,636	15,851
Shanghai-Sumatra	19,730	—
Shanghai-Klebang	14,400	—
Sua Manggis	22,000	—
Sungala	13,353	13,871
Sungei Duri	28,134	31,362
Taiping	14,115	—
Tanah Merah	42,800	38,000
Tebong	78,000	82,000
Ulobri	5,949	5,832
Ziangbe	74,000	67,000

LANGKAT OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received from the Sumatra Director and Manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat.

The output of crude oil for the week ended 16th instant was 253 tons.

U. K. METAL MARKET
Reuter's Service

London, February 11.—Today's Metal prices were:

	£	s.	d.
Standard Copper G. M. B. f.o.b.	80	0	0
American Electrolytic 99 90% Copper f.o.b.	105	0	0
Lead L. B. c.i.f. per ton	Nominal		
Soft Lead "Spanish" f.o.b.	29	0	0
Quicksilver, second hand ex warehouse f.o.b. (1s. extra in flask)	20	10	0
Antimony "Regulus" (sellers)	45	0	0
Muntz Metal, f.o.b. London or Liverpool (less 1%).		13½	
Standard Tin (cash)	226	10	0
Spelter (ordy. soft.) f.o.b.	49	0	0
Galvanished Sheets 24 gauge f.o.b.	31	0	0
Standard Tin (3 months)	224	0	0

LONDON MONEY MARKET
Reuter's Service

London, February 11.—Today's rates were:
Consols, 2½% for account £59⅛
French Rentes 3% for account ..... Fcs. 65
Cheques on London at Paris ..... Fr. 25.97½
Telegraphic Transfers on London at New York ..... G.$4.76⅛
Japanese 4% Bonds ..... Y. 82½
Rupee Paper, 3½% Loan 1854-55 ..... R. 53½
Bar Silver ..... 47⅛d., steady
Bank Rate of Discount 5%
Market Rate of Discount (3 month's Bank Bills) 3⅛%
Exchange Hongkong (Document Bills at 60 days) 3/2⅛
Exchange on Shanghai (Document Bills at 60 days) 4/11
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares £112
Shells (ord.) £8
Indos (Pref.) £4/12/6
Indos (Def.) £48/10/0

LONDON COTTON MARKET
Reuter's Service

London, February 13.—Today's Cotton prices were:
Good Middling Texas 1 1/16 inch staple spot: 17.76d.
March: 15.64d.
May: 12.83d.

London, February 11.—Today's Cotton prices were:
Egyptian Fairly Good Fair Sakellaridis ..... 27.30d.
M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal ..... 14.91d.
Good Middling Texas 1 1/16 inch staple ..... 17.70d.
Plantation Rubber, April to June ..... 2/11d.
Deliveries, China Silk .... 85 bales.
Deliveries, Canton Silk .... 15 bales.
Deliveries, Japan Silk .... 58 bales.

BANK OF ENGLAND
Reuter's Service

London, February 13.—The Bank of England rate of Discount is 5 percent and the proportion of reserve to liabilities is 20 percent.

Singapore Rubber Auctions

Singapore, January 29 and 30.—Following were the prices realised at our auction this week:

	Singapore per lb. Cents.
Sheet	
Smoked Fine Ribbed	73½/70
Smoked Good Ribbed	70½/57
Smoked Fine Plain	59½/56
Smoked Good Plain	55/52
Unsmoked Fine Ribbed	Nil
Unsmoked Good Ribbed	Nil
Unsmoked Fine Plain	62½
Unsmoked Good Plain	Nil
Cupwashing	52½/48
Crepe	
Fine Pale Thin	75/73½
Good Pale Thin	72/63
Good Pale Blanket	Nil
Good Brown Blanket	Nil
Fine Brown	65/56
Good Brown	57/47
Good Dark	45/35
Barky	36/20
Scrap	
Virgin and Pressed	39/28
Loose	25

Catalogued for sale 2,682,480 lbs. (about 1,197 tons).
Sold 1,592,263 lbs. (about 710 tons).

During the past week the market has remained fairly steady for spot-goods, although reports of a weakening tendency in consuming markets has had its influence on the forward positions.

Our auctions started yesterday morning with a fair demand at slightly reduced prices.

Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet sold between 73½ and 70 cents only one lot obtaining 74 cents in the afternoon. The average price was about 72½ cents.

Fine Pale Crepe was steady between 75 and 73½ cents, with average at 74 cents.

The top-prices mark a decline on the week of 1 cent for Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet and ½ cent for Fine Pale Crepe.

Good Ribbed Smoked Sheet and Good Pale Crepe met with a fair demand, but show a similar decline.

A few lots of Plain Smoked Sheet changed hands at the auction.

Fine and Good Brown Crepes were wanted at a decline of about 1½ to 2 cents.

Good Dark and Barky Crepes were 2 to 3 cents cheaper. A few lots of Scrap sold as above.

Owing to the comparatively small quantity on offer the auctions were practically over yesterday afternoon. The last two catalogues were withdrawn this morning, having already been disposed of by private treaty. The market remains steady for spot, while the tendency for forward is unsettled.

Owing to the Chinese New Year and the Singapore Centenary celebrations, there will be no auction-sales next week.

Meyer & Measor.

Provision Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market as compiled on February 18, 1919.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	18-20
Cod	„	18-20
Mandarin	„	20-25
Mackerel	„	18-20
Pomfret	„	30-40
Salmon	„	18-20
Samli	„	none
Soles	„	20-25
Whitebait	„	20-25
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	$2.00-$2.50
Duck	„	50-90
Eggs	per doz.	18-20
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Turkey	„	40-45
Geese	each	$1.00-$1.20
Hare	„	35-40
Partridge	„	35-40
Pheasant	„	none
Pigeons	„	25-30
Plover	„	none
Quail	„	18-20
Snipe	„	14-16
Teal	„	14-16
Wild Duck	„	30-35
Wild Geese	„	40-50
Wild Pigeons	„	10-12
Woodcock	„	40-50
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	„	12-25
Bananas	„	6-7
Cherries	„	none
Chestnuts	„	10-12
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mongosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	10-12
Peaches	„	none
Pears	„	10-12
Persimmons	„	none
Peeboes	„	none
Plums	„	none
Pumeloes	each	20-25
Pineapples	„	none
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	„	12-14
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	„	8-10
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
French Beans	per lb.	14-16
Broad Beans	„	8-10
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	10-12
Cabbage	each	3-5
Carrots	per bunch	2-3
Cauliflower	each	20-30
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	„	6-8
Parsnips	per bunch	3-4
Peas	per lb.	10-12
Potatoes	per picul	$2.40-$2.80
Grain And Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	—
Flour Australian	„	$4.00
Flour Shanghai	„	$2.20
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$7.20
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.60
Bran	„	$2.25
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton Tls.	19.00
Stove Coal	per ton Tls.	23.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-4.00

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

THE VENUS
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Fire and Marine Policies are issued at lowest current rates. Branch offices are located in all principal cities of China.

Head Office: 127 Szechuen Road

SCIENTIFIC EYE TESTING

Refracting and Manufacturing
TORIC LENSES
Accurate lens grinding. Sun Glasses and Goggles.

THE NATIONAL OPTICAL CO.
69 Nanking Rd.—Tel. Cent. 1242
(Two doors above Honan Rd.)

CARS FOR SALE
NEW AND SECONDHAND
All the well-known makes
2, 4, 6 & 8 Cylinde
TRIAL TRIPS
may be arranged by appointment
Phone :
Central 402

AUTO CASTLE: 228, Avenue Joffre (opposite French Fire Station)

CONGOLEUM RUGS
SANITARY - WATERPROOF - ROTPROOF

OIL MACHINES

FOR SALE, oil pressing-machines, manufactured by Greenwood & Bolty Company, England, consisting of: 3 separators, 5 rollers, 2 rotary pumps, 6 high and low-pressure accumulators, 6 drying kettles, 12 cylindrical hydraulic-presses, elevators and accessories. For particulars, apply to

HAI FOONG FLOUR MILL
海豐麵粉廠駐滬帳房
U39 Peking Road, Shanghai.

20999

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE
(Published by order of the Administration)

November 20th, 1918, and until further notice

Ex. ress 5.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. s.
1645	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2230	1960	1020
1925	635		arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1985	1700	720
1921	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1658	710
1940	650		arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
..	2310	524	arr. Mukden dep.	2300	..	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	2115	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	624	1612
725	2125	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	—	615	1602
745	2145	—	78	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	600	1547
1183	121	—	148	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	139	1221
1457	449	—	—	dep. Techow dep.	—	2137	926
1801	752	—	220	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	1746	640
7.	:	—	—	:	—	:	8.
800	815	—	266	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	1726	1812
1039	1051	—	318	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	1453	1542
1300	1318	—	377	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	1152	1311
1315	1335	—	—	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	1142	1256
1556	1637	—	420	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	846	1082
1816	1835	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	620	810
9.	:	—	—	:	—	:	10.
650	1857	—	523	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	545	2007
1156	2325	—	600	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	050	1442
1206	2345	—	631	dep. Pengpu arr.	—	030	1432
1657	412	—		dep. Chuchow dep.	—	2013	928
1848	600	—		arr. Pukow dep.	—	1830	728

Fast 6.				Shanghai-Nanking Line			Fast 5.
720			0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.			1626
1420			193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.			910

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line						Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line					
930	1350	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1230	2000	530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
1032	1455	2232	a. Tsiningchow d.	528	1125	1858	638	1219	1908	a. Tsochuang d.	702	1302	1952

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 2301 — train runs on Fridays only.

| 300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, November, 1918.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Local	Express R.	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R.S.	STATIONS.	Local	Fast Local	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R.	Express R.	Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	..	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	17.18	22.00	PEKING dep.	..	..	16.45	P.M. Tu. Th. Sa.	..	..	..	..
SOOCHOW dep.	..	9.41	11.22	12.20	14.55	18.15	19.20	1.08	TIENTSIN arr.	..	..	19.30		..	..	..	..
WUSIH dep.	..	10.31	12.24	13.41	15.54	19.27	20.27	2.10	CENTRAL dep.	..	..	21.45		..	..	..	..
CHANGCHOW dep.	6.50	11.22	13.16	15.03	16.48	..	21.25	3.10	TSINANFU dep.	..	..	8.15		..	..	..	..
TANYANG dep.	8.05	12.09	14.11	16.16	17.41	..	..	..	PUKOW arr.	..	..	6.00		..	..	..	..
CHINKIANG dep.	9.16	12.52	14.55	17.17	18.22	..	..	5.06									
NANKING arr.	11.19	14.15	*16.35	19.20	19.50	..	..	6.50	NANKING dep.	..	..	*7.25	8.00	11.45	*14.20	15.35	23.00
									CHINKIANG dep.	..	..	9.00	10.10	13.30	16.06	18.16	1.00
PUKOW dep.	..	..	18.30	P.M. Tu. Th. Sa.	..	..	..	..	TANYANG dep.	..	..	9.36	10.59	14.12	16.41	19.06	..
TSINANFU dep.	..	..	17.46		..	..	..	..	CHANGCHOW dep.	7.00	..	10.34	12.18	15.08	17.39	20.20	5.06
TIENTSIN arr.	..	..	6.00		..	..	..	..	WUSIH dep.	8.15	7.10	11.28	13.36	16.00	18.29	..	6.11
CENTRAL dep.	..	..	7.20		..	..	..	..	SOOCHOW dep.	9.35	8.08	12.23	14.54	17.01	19.21	..	8.12
PEKING arr.	..	..	10.20		..	..	..	..	SHANGHAI NORTH arr.	12.15	10.15	14.20	17.50	19.00	21.00	..	7.00

R. Restaurant Cars. *Connects at Pukow with the through Siberian service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

WOOSUNG FORTS dep.	6.50	8.10	10.50	12.15	14.40	16.20	18.10	19.55	21.30	SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	6.10	7.30	10.05	12.25	14.00	15.30	17.20	19.10	20.45
KIANGWAN dep.	7.17	8.37	11.17	13.42	15.07	16.47	18.37	20.2	21.57	KIANGWAN dep.	6.21	7.41	10.16	12.36	14.11	15.41	17.41	19.21	20.56
SHANGHAI NORTH arr.	7.25	8.45	11.25	13.50	15.15	16.55	18.45	20.30	22.05	WOOSUNG FORTS arr.	6.45	8.05	10.40	13.00	14.35	16.05	18.05	19.45	21.30

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....
Jessfield dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Siccawei dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15.13	16.13	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Songkiang dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16.07	17.42	....
Kashi dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.53	18.49	....
Kashing dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....
Yehzah dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....
Changan dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18.24	....	....
Hangchow dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow dep.	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changan dep.	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.36
Yehzah dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	15.51	18.40
Kashing dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kashai dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Songkiang dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	*8.18*	*10.38*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	....
Shanghai South arr.	*8.35*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	10.30	11.35	14.05	....	17.18	18.20	....
Siccawei dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.29	....
Jessfield dep.	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Shanghai North arr.	....	11.00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou dep.	—	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....
Kenshangmun dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Hangchow dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou arr.	—	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....	Konzenchiao arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Car.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminister Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Ilollo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Kiang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai.
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taiping
Delhi	Medan	(F. M. S.)
Haiphong	New York	Tavoy (Lower
Hankow	Peking	Burma)
Hongkong	Penang	Tientsin
	Yokohama	

Shanghai Branch 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital	Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve	Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djitouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoote	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabex."

Capital	Yen 10,000,000
Head Office	Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.	

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore. Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtao, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

YOA YU,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s.	$15,000,000
Silver	19,500,000
	$34,500,000
Reserve liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak Chairman,
G. T. M. Edkins Esq., Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
C. S. Gubbay Esq.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
E. V. D. Parr Esq.
W. L. Pattenden Esq.
J. A. Plummer Esq.

Chief Manager,
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
Ilollo	Peking	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminister Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kug. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Sciete Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun	Hankow	O/Amur
(Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Peking
	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Manchouli	Tientsin
Dairen (Dalny)	Newchwang	Vladivostock
		Yokohama

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Desposit Boxes.

L. JEZLERSKI,
G. CARRERE.
Managers for Asia.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

(Formerly The Chekiang Shing Nih Chartered Bank Ltd.)
Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital	$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	266,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai
14, Peking Road.
Managers' Office Central 2650
Tel.: General: Central 2613 & 2614

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Savings Account at 4% per annum.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent

SHU CHIN MIH, Sub-Manager.
SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
O. C. YANG, Sub-Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital	$12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund	$1,298,552.60
Special Reserve Fund	$1,898,933.68

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Changchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Chang-ha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtau	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls.	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital Sh. Tls.	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4 % per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

行業華中 Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.
Head offices: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital	$2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	$1,020,000

Managing Director:
SUN TAO SAN.

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ningpo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Changchun	Changteh
Antung	Chengchow
Kiukiang	

Tsingkiangpu

Agencies and Correspondents in foreign countries:
London: International Banking Corporation.
New York: International Banking Corporation.
San Francisco: International Banking Corporation.
Boston: American Express Company.
Tokio: Bank of Chosen.
Kobe: Bank of Chosen.
Osaka: Bank of Chosen.
Yokohama: Bank of Taiwan.
And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
S.441 Ningpo Road.
Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office.
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.
T. D. ZAR, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York.

Capital and Surplus	U.S. $6,500,000
Undivided Profits	U.S. $2,118,579.84

H. T. S. Green,
President & General Manager.
London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.
San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street.

Far Eastern Branches
China: Shanghai, Peking Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton.
Japan: Yokohama, Kobe.
Philippines: Manila, Cebu.
India: Bombay, Calcutta.
Straits Settlements: Singapore.
Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.

West Indian and Central American Branches:
Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon
Republic of Colombia: Medellin.
Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris, Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with *The National City Bank of New York* we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahai, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio, de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo Valparaiso, Vladivostock.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.
1a, Kiukiang Road.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid)	H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	H.$ 240,000.00
Investment reserve fund	H.$ 40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.
Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.
Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
H. TAO, Manager,
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 24,300,000

London Bankers:
The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Batavia	Los Angeles	Seattle
Bombay	London	Shanghai
Buenos Ayres	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Mukden	Sourabaya
Dalny	Nagasaki	Sydney
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tokio
Hongkong	Osaka	Tsinanfu
Honolulu	Peking	Tsingtau
Kaiyuen	Rangoon	Valdivostock
Kobe	S. Francisco	

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital	Francs 45,000,000

one-third of the Capital, i. e., Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthellot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunanfou

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generalle pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts
Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION, Manager.

The Mercanile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital	1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Fund	659,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.
EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and an Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C, T. BEATH Manager
26 The Bund.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, NINGPO ROAD

Capital (Paid-up)	$600,000.00
Reserve Fund	$ 15,000.00
Deposits (Dec., 1918)	$3,400,000.00

Accounts carried in dollars, taels or foreign currencies.

Banking by Mail.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Drafts, both domestic and foreign, purchased or sold.

Exchange of dollars, taels and foreign currencies.

Pocket Savings Bank for saving small coins.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES for rent.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-Up Capital .. Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

An American Bank

HEAD OFFICE
66 Liberty Street, New York

SHANGHAI BRANCH
15 Kiukiang Road

The Asia Banking Corporation offers an American Banking Service and respectfully solicits your patronage. It is organised especially for the purpose of fostering and developing trade between the Orient and the United States. The entire service, information and TIME of our bank, its staff and correspondents is at the disposal of our clients and their friends.

Interest allowed on current, fixed and saving accounts carried in Taels, Mexican Dollars, U.S. Gold, Sterling and Francs.

Foreign or local drafts purchased at best rates, or entered for collection.

Imports and exports financed.

Commercial credits established.

Drafts sold on, and telegraphic payments effected in, any part of the World.

Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Kaifong left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Wweilee left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kweilee left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Hwahlee (chartered) will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano Maru left Moji for Shanghai on Monday and may be expected to arrive today.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru arrived at Woosung last evening and will leave for San Francisco via Japan ports and Honolulu this morning. The tender with passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at 9 a.m.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Hector left Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai on Friday, February 14.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 9 a.m.

Friday, February 21, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 1 p.m.

Monday, February 24, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 9 p.m.

Friday, February 28, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the R.V.F. s.s. Penza will leave the Customs Jetty at 3 p.m.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$730
Chartered	£80 CNI
Russo-Asiatic	Tls. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$410 B.
North China	Tls. 122½ B.
Union of Canton	$900 B.
Yangtsze	$210 B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 26 S.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$162 B.
Hongkong Fire	$355
Shipping	
Indo-China Def	$160
Indo-China Pref	
"Shell"	151/- B.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 35
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 37
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 10 B.
Oriental Cons	21/-
Raub	$2
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$162 S.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 135 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 24½ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 89
Hongkong Wharf	$120 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 80
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 69 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	$15 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 68
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 170 B.
E-wo Pref	Tls. 97½
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 125
Oriental	Tls. 58
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 160
Kungyik	Tls. 14½ B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 8½ B.
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Butler Tilles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	$106 B.
Green Island	$9 B.
Langkats	Tls. 22½ C.N.I
Major Bros	Tls. 5 [B.
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 105
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$13 B.
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	$95 B.
Moutrie	$32
Watson	$5.90 B.
Weeks	$12½
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls 7½ B.
Amherst	Tls. 0.50 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 7.90 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3.65 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 20 B.
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 0.75 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 2
Bute	Tls. 0.75 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 7½
Cheng	Tls. 2.10
Consolidated	Tls. 2.60
Dominion	Tls. 7½
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 5½
Java Consolidated	Tls. 13
Kamunting	Tls. 4 B.
Kapala	Tls. 0.50
Kapayang	Tls. 16
Karan	Tls. 10½
Kota Bahroe	
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 5 B.
Padang	Tls. 9½ B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 4½
Permata	Tls. 2½
Repah	Tls. 0.82½
Samagaga	Tls. 0.75 B.
Seekee	Tls. 1 B.
Semambu	Tls. 0.90 B.
Senawang	Tls. 8
Shanghai Kiebang	Tls. 0.50
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 6
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 10
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1 B.
Sungala	Tls. 1
Sungei Duri	Tls. 8½
Sua Manggis	Tls. 4 B.
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.60
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.85
Taiping	Tls. 1½
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.87½ B.
Tebong	Tls. 15
Ulobri	Tls. 2½
Ziangbe	Tls. 4.30 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I and E. Lumber	Tls. 350 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 12
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 70 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 23
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 50
Shanghai Telephone	Tls. 77 B.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 170

S. Sellers. Sa, Sales. B. Buyers.

Telephone No. Central 398.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Feb. 21
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Feb. 24

For U.S. Canada and Europe:
Per P.M. s.s. Colombia ....Mar. 1

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada
Per C.P.O.S. s.s. Monteagle Feb. 19

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Feb.	—	— Vancouver	Stanley Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Feb.	—	— Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Feb.	19	— San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Feb.	**23**	**— New York via Panama**	Bloemfontein	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Mar.	—	— Vancouver	Empress of Russia	Br.	C.P.R.
Mar.	1	— San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Mar.	2	— Tacoma, etc.	Africa Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Mar.	**8**	**— San Francisco**	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Apr.	1	— Seattle, etc.	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Feb.	19	— Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb.	22	— Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb.	23	— Kobe	Iyo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb.	25	— N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb.	26	— Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kokura Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar.	1	— Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar.	5	— N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

———	—	Marseilles	Goyo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb.	18	— Liverpool	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	19	— Liverpool	Sado Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb.	26	— Liverpool	Hector	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	—	— Marseilles	Luzon Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Mar.	—	— Bombay	Dilwara	Br.	P.&O.S.N. Co.
Mar.	2	— London, etc.	Celebes Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Mar.	3	— London, etc.	Novara	Br.	P. & O.S.N. Co.
Mar.	3	— London, etc.	Kitano Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar.	3	— London, etc.	Gleniffer	Br.	Glen Line
Mar.	3	— London	Hyson	Br.	B. & S.
Mar.	17	— London	Pyrrhus	Br.	B. & S.
Mar.	—	— London, etc.	Alps Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Mar.	—	**— Marseilles**	Andre Lebon	Fr.	M.M.
Apr.	6	— London, etc.	Nellore	Br.	P.&O.S.N. Co.
Apr.	—	— London, etc.	Andes Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Feb.	19	4.00 Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	19	4.30 Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
Feb.	19	— F'chow K'lung & T'kao	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Feb.	20	D.L. Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	20	4.30 Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb.	23	D.L. Swatow & Hongkong	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	25	D.L. Hongkong & Canton	Tean	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	27	D.L. Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Sunning	Chi.	B. & S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Feb.	19	3.00 W'wei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	21	2.00 Tsingtao & Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Feb.	22	10.00* W'wei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	22	— Tsingtao	Toko Maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
Feb.	24	— Tsingtao & Dairen	Keelung M.	Jap.	O. S. K.
Feb.	25	6.00* Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Feb.	28	3.00 Vladivostock	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Feb.	19	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tachi Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Feb.	19	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	19	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb.	20	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Yohyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Feb.	20	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Feb.	21	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Feb.	21	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Siangyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Feb.	21	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	22	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	24	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	25	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	26	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. N.M.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Departures

Date		For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Feb.	18	— N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb.	18	1.00 Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	18	— Hongkong & Canton	Hsintah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb.	18	— Chefoo	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb.	18	— Chinwangtao	Kiangping		K.M.A.
Feb.	18	100 Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Feb.	18	noon Wuhu	Ningpo	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	18	noon Wuhu	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	18	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Feb.	18	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	18	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Fengyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Feb.	18	— Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Gun	Man	Commander
WTW	———	—— Snipe	Br. g-b.				
W.T.W.	— —	—— Nightingale	Br. g-b.				
P&OBI	Oct. 18	—— Sel. Caboto	It. g-b.				
———	———	—— Kiangsi	Chi. g-b.				
———	———	—— Litchoan	Chi. g-b.				
———	———	—— Tsoutai	Chi. cr.				
———	———	—— Kansien	Chi. g-b.				
———	———	—— Llenkien	Chi. g-b				
BNB	Nov. 8	—— Kinsha	Br. g-b.				
———	Nov. 15	—— Chienan	Chi. g-b.				
———	Nov. 11	—— Fukong	Chi. g-b.				
K.N.D.	Dec. 21	—— Quiros	Am. g-b.				
8P	Jan. 11	—— Bee	Br. g-b.				
9p.	Jan. 17	—— Saga	Jap. g-b.				
———	Feb. 11	—— Wilmington	Am. g-b.				

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Kiangyung,** Captain Wm. McIlwain, will leave on **Wednesday** night. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chungking,** Captain J. Meathrel, will leave on **Wednesday, February 19,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Tachi Maru,** Captain S. Honjio, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Wednesday, February 19,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Kutwo,** tons 2,664, Captain Gibb, will leave on **Thursday, February 20,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Yohyang Maru,** Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Thursday, February 20,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Siangyang Maru,** Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on **Friday, February 21,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Tuckwo,** tons 3,770, Capt. Campbell, will leave on **Friday, February 21,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Ngankin,** Captain H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, February 21,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Wuchang,** Captain Pickard, will leave on **Saturday, Febraury 22,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tatung,** Captain C. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on **Monday, February 24,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Luenyi,** Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, February 25,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Woosung,** Captain Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on **Wendesday, February 26,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking,** Captain A. Stott R. N. R. will leave from the French Bund on **Wednesday, February 19,** at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Steamer **Kohoku Maru,** Captain M. Tsubaki, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Wednesday, February 19.** The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the **Nisshin Kisen Kaisha.** For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. Central 4234 & 4235.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Suiyang,** Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, February 20,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chenan,** Captain H. E. Laver, will leave from the French Bund on **Sunday, February 23,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sunning,** Captain W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, February 27,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shuntien,** Captain Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on **Wednesday, February 19,** at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Fengtien,** Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, February 22,** at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

DAIREN via TSINGTAO.—The Steamer **Keelung Maru,** Captain Y. Tekami, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Monday, February 24.** The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the **Nisshin Kisen Kaisha.** For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. Central 4234 an 4235.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The S.S. **Tenyo Maru, 22,000** tons, Captain K. Hashimoto, will be despatched on **Wednesday, February 19.** Tender conveying passengers and mails will leave Customs jetty at 9 a.m. For passage apply to **TOYO KISEN KAISHA,** T. N. Alexander, Manager.

MARSEILLES.—The Str. **Luzon Maru,** Captain D. Iamigumi, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy Wharf on end of Feb. at —— For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

TAKOMA and SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Africa Maru,** Captain H. Yamamoto, will be despatched on **Sunday, March 2.** Through Bills of Lading are granted to ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment, to U.S.A. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.**

LONDON via MARSEILLES.—The Steamer **Celebes Maru,** Captain T. Nemoto, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy Wharf on Sunday, **March 2.** For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. Central 4234 & 4235.

LONDON.—The Str. **Andes Maru,** Captain S. Sajto, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy Wharf on **April.** For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. **Woosung, Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Wuchang and Chungking.**—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight (except **Chungking** which sails from Pootung at midnight). These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.

The steamers **Wuchang and Chungking** are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and Peking via TIENTSIN).—S.S. **Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.**—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. **Suiyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Singan and Kaifong.**—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For NINGPO—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
Agents, 21-23 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone Central 77,
Passage: Telephone Central 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S.CO.

"SUNSHINE BELT"
Trans-Pacific Service
BY the New, 14,000 Ton, Oil Burning Steamers
"ECUADOR" VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu		For Hongkong via Manila	
S.S. Colombia	Mar. 1	S.S. Venezuela	Mar. —
S.S. Venezuela	April —	Ecuador	April 5

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

East India Service
By the Modern, Oil Burning Steamers
"COLUSA" .....16,000 tons "SANTA CRUZ" ..15,000 tons
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta		For San Francisco via Cobu and Honolulu	
S.S. Colusa	Mar. 12	S.S. Santa Cruz	Feb. 21
S.S. Santa Cruz	May —	S.S. Colusa	May 1

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information of freight or passage apply to
PACIFC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Addres "Solano"

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.)
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

FOR LONDON (Via Hongkong, Singapore and Port Said)

	arr.	leave
CELEBES MARU (12,000 tons) Capt. T. Nemoto,	Mar. 1	Mar. 2
This steamer will call at Marseilles		
*ALPS MARU ....(15,000 tons) Capt. T. Yamaguchi,	March	
ANDES MARU ..(15,000 tons) Capt. K. Saito,	April	

FOR MARSEILLES (Via Hongkong and Singapore).

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver) via Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.
In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.

	arr.	leave.
AFRICA MARU ...(18,000 tons) Capt. H. Yamamoto,	Mar. 1	Mar. 2

FOR HONGKONG

MEXICO MARU ..(12,000 tons) Capt. K. Komiga,	Mar. 4	Mar. 5

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tsingtao and Dairen).

KEELUNG MARU. (3,000 tons) Capt. J. Fukami,	Feb. 22	Feb. 24

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).

KOHOKU MARU. (5,000 tons) Capt. M. Tsubaki,	Feb. 18	Feb. 19

*Fully booked for passage.

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to Europe, South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

H. SHIMAMURA, Manager.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund
O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf, Wayside. Tel. Nos. Central 4234 and 4235.
Tel. Nos. East 208 and 209. Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA
Shanghai to Vancouver—MARCH 15th
Subsequent Sailings from Shanghai

For Vancouver via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama		For Hongkong via Manila	
Empress of Japan	Mar. 15	Empress of Asia	Mar. 15
Empress of Asia.....	Mar. 29	Empress of Russia	Apr. 12
Monteagle†	Apr. 9	Empress of Japan	Apr. 29
Empress of Russia	Apr. 26	Empress of Asia	May 10
Empress of Japan	May 10	Monteagle	May 31
Empress of Asia	May 24	Empress of Russia	June 6

†Monteagle calls at Moji *Monteagle proceeds direct to Hongkong.

DOMINION EXPRESS TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES SOLD
At daily rates of exchange. Can be cashed in any city in America.

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc., apply to
G. M. JACKSON
General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building.
Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading quotation of freight rates, etc., apply to
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent,
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.
Tel. Central 181.

T. K. K.

SHANGHAI BRANCE OFFICE
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

TENYO MARU	For San Francisco	February 18
SHINYO MARU	For San Francisco	March 8
TENYO MARU	For San Francisco	May 6
SHINYO MARU	For San Francisco	May 24

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the Purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, *Manager.*
North China Insurance Co.'s Buildings
'Phone, Central 3229 (Entrance, 71 Szechuen Road.)

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

THE AMERICAN STEAMERS
"NANKING" (15,000 TONS) AND "CHINA" (10,200 TONS)
WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

*S.S. "NANKING"	MARCH	30th
S.S. "CHINA"	APRIL	27th

*S.S. "Nanking" does not call at Nagasaki.

FOR HONGKONG VIA MANILA

S.S. "NANKING"	MARCH	11th
S.S. "CHINA"	APRIL	9th

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates, etc., apply to
F. C. CHARMAN.
Acting Agent.
CORNER SZECHUEN & KIUKIANG ROADS
PHONE CENTRAL 4773

"Sooner or later" is a smooth sounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to DO IT NOW

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Portsaid, and England:

	Tons		
KITANO MARU	16,000	Capt. K. Yoshikawa,	March 3
INABA MARU	12,500	Capt. H. Tanaka,	March 17

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.

FUSHIMA MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	April 1
SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. J. Teranaka,	May 9

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Iteuno,	Feb. 25
YAMASHIRO MARU ...	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima,	March 5
CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. M. Taniguchi,	March 7

MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	Feb. 22
KOKURA MARU	4,500	Capt. S. Ito,	Feb. 26
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. T. Kawai,	March 1
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. R. Ozaki,	March 5

KOBE TO SEATTLE

KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. M. Machida,	March 15

FOR JAPAN

IYO MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Asakawa,	Feb. 23

FOR HONGKONG

FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. J. Irisawa,	March 2

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. R. Shimidau,	April 19

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

KAMAKURA MARU ...	12,500	Capt. K. Nishijma,	Feb. 19
TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. S. Niohimura,	Mar. 26
NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. G. Shinomiya,	April 23

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to
T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY

Finest Climate and Best Holiday Resorts in the Far East.

Yamato Hotel, Dairen.—Finest hotel in the Far East. Cleanest city in the Orient. Capital centre for holiday trips.

Yamato Hotel, Hoshigaura.—Seaside hotel at the Hoshigaura (Star Beach) Holiday Resort. Golf, tennis, bathing, and boating facilities. Dairen, 5 miles distant, is connected by motor-car and carriage road and electric tramway.

Yamato Hotel, Port Arthur.—Coolest and healthiest place in the Far East, close to the famous landlocked harbor, and surrounded with magnificent scenery. Miles of charming walks and drives, historic battlefields and ruined and dismantled forts. Two miles from Ogondai (Golden Beach) Holiday Resort.

Yamato Hotel, Mukden.—Adjoining S.M.R. station. Only hotel for visitors to the ancient capital of China, famous for its Imperial Palaces and Tombs and relics of fast disappearing Old China.

Yamato Hotel, Changchun.—Close to S.M.R. station, where the South Manchuria, Chinese Eastern, and Kirin-Changchun Railways meet.

Chosen Hotel, Seoul.—Luxurious hotel in the capital of Korea.

Station Hotel, Fusan.—For visitors entering or leaving Korea by sea.

Station Hotel, Shingishu.—For Antung on opposite bank of River Yalu.

Kongosan Hotel, Onseiri.—For tourists and visitors to the famous Diamond Mountain in Korea, rivalling Switzerland in scenery.

All on Foreign lines under direct management of the S.M.R. Co.

For terms and literature, apply to the manager severally, or to the Superintendent, Hotel Section,

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY.
Head Office: Dairen.
Branch Offices: Tokio, Seoul, Harbin, Kirin, Peking and Shanghai.
Tel. Add.: Mantetsu. Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., A1, and Lieber's.

Large Display Advertisements

ntended for the Sunday issue of The China Press

should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday**

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

WEDNESAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1919

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today.							
Amoy and Hongkong.....	Suiyang	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Amoy, Hongkong & Canton..	do	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shuntien	..	14.00	..	..	..	..
Weihaiwei and Chefoo.....	Shuntien	14.00	..	..	..	..	13.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hankow	Chungking	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
V'stock and Siberia via Pukow and Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train	..	..	..	17.00	..	17.00
Tomorrow.							
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & E'pe, via U.S.A.	Tenyo M.	..	8.00	..	..	..	..
Friday, February 21.							
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Weihaiwei and Chefoo.....	Kingsing	11.00	..	..	..	..	10.50
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Kingsing	..	11.00	..	..	..	..
Saturday, February 22.							
Swatow and Hongkong.....	Chenan	21.00	17.00	..	..	..	21.00
Weihaiwei and Chefoo.....	Fengtien	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Fengtien	..	E9.00	..	..	..	..
Monday, February 24.							
Hongkong	Tean	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Friday, February 28.							
Nagasaki and Vladivostock..	Penza	..	14.00	..	..	..	13.30

B Letters and boxes with declared value 7:30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.
E Registered articles 5 p.m. on previous day.
F Letters and boxes with declared value 11 a.m. Parceal post and money orders 10:30 a.m.

Ordinary mails for Tientsin, Peking, Hankow, etc. will close daily at 8 a.m.; express mails at 8:30 a.m.; registered mails at 8 p.m.

Arrivals

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Feb. 18	— Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.

BRISTLES

SKINS

Born 1915 — Still existing

DOLLAR LINE

REGULAR TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

MANILA — HONGKONG — SHANGHAI
to
VANCOUVER

Sailings For Vancouver

S.S. "HAROLD DOLLAR".	FEBRUARY	23
S.S. "BESSIE DOLLAR" ..	APRIL	15

Sailings For San Francisco

S.S. "STANLEY DOLLAR".	MARCH	1
S.S. "KINA"	MARCH	20
S.S. "TANCRED"	MARCH	30

Through Railway Bills of Lading issued to the Principal Cities of the United States and Canada.

For further information as to Freight Rates, etc., apply to

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COMPANY

Union Building, Canton Road
TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 2303

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco
Sequoya ..... Jan. 27
Ecuador ..... Feb. 3
Siberia Maru ..... Feb. 3
China ..... Feb. 10
Tecumseh ..... Feb. 12
For Seattle
Katori Maru ..... Feb. 1
For Tacoma
Javary ..... Jan. 16
Justin ..... Jan. 23
Grayson ..... Feb 15
For Vancouver
Bessie Dollar ..... Jan. 13
Empress of Japan ..... Jan. 18
Melville Dollar ..... Feb. 7
For London, etc.
Pembrokeshire ..... Jan. 29
Kalomo ..... Jan. 31
Benarty ..... Feb. 3
Borneo Maru ..... Feb. 3
Glenavy ..... Feb. 17
Mishima Maru ..... Feb. 17
For Liverpool
Tamba Maru ..... Jan. 20
For Marseilles:
Sphinx ..... Jan. 25
Porthos ..... Feb. 1
For Naples, etc.,
Roma ..... Feb. 2
For Odessa
Shilka ..... Jan. 13
For Europe
Tofuku Maru ..... Jan. 21
Tajima Maru ..... Feb. 7
For Port Said
Kwazan Maru ..... Feb. 17
For Bombay
Dunera ..... Feb. 10

Siccawei Weather Report

Remarks on the 17.—Minimum of barometeric pressures over the Okhostk sea; Maximum over the Baikal lake with cold and snowy weather over China, large area of pressures a little (2 or 3 millim 0,08 or 0,10 inch) below the normal height. Very light winds all over China coast and land. Weather generally fine though cloudy or foggy at several places.

Morning of the 18.—The barometer has continued to fall over central and Northern China.

Tuesday, February 18 1919.

Weather	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at 23° F. inches .	30.07	30.08
Variation for 24 hr.s .	—0.09	—0.11
Variation for 12 hrs. .	—0.05	—0.05
Wind—Direction	Calm	NNW
Wind—Miles per hour	0.0	5.6
Temperature (Fahr.) .	30°4	34°0
Humidity %	100	96
Nebulosity 0-10	Fog	Fog
Rainfall inches	—	—

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE HIGH EXCHANGE

Carry a Gold Dollar Account

WITH

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY

No. 8 Kiukiang Road

R. MARTENS & Co., LTD.
1 The Bund

WHITE ZINC -:- WHITE LEAD
RED LEAD -:- RED OXIDE
MARINE PAINTS
LINSEED OIL, RAW
LINSEED OIL, BOILED

Brandram Henderson Ltd.
Canada

R. MARTENS & Co., LTD
1 The Bund

Electric Irons

THE ELECTRIC IT SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS
IN
CLEANLINESS
CONVENIENCE
CHEAPNESS

A TRIAL WILL DEMONSTRATE ITS MANY ADVANTAGES

Electric Irons of various types are now kept in stock by local electric contractors.

For further particulars, etc., apply to the
MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT
SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD. TEL. CENTRAL 2660.

THOMAS W. SIMMONS & CO.

of San Francisco

IMPORTERS EXPORTERS

Are now located at

No. 10 THE BUND

Telephone: Central 3083
Cable address "SIMMONS"

Ni Shih-chung's Birthday Proves His Great Power

All Pengpu Decorates For It And Thousand Come To Do Him Honor

China Press Correspondence

Hwaiyuan, Anhui, February 14. —It would have been instructive to any one thinking that the power of the Tuchunate is on the wane to have been in Pengpu yesterday and attended the birthday celebration of our redoubtable military Governor, Ni Shih-chung. It was not one of the principal birthdays, to be sure, being only the fifty-third. But the interest shown in it gave evidence that in the general opinion the Governor is still a large political factor. One wonders if President Hsu will have a finer one. In the afternoon of the day before there was a general decoration of Pengpu with flags and lanterns, high and low officials were assembling from near and far and we hear that representatives came even from the capital, including members of the National Assembly. A troop of Japanese jugglers came on the same train to grace the festivities. The hour for paying one's respects was nine o'clock on the 13th and the yamen courts and the surrounding apartments were crowded with the gala assembly of officials, business men, and others, eager to have their presence noted. One would say that certainly there were more than a thousand, all told, present. We were ushered into one of the inner apartments and the Governor's son and nephew, together with the Civil Governor of Anhui, did the honors in place of General Ni himself, who saw only a few of his more intimate friends.

The presence of the Governor and his attendant officials is joining with its fortunate commercial situation to make Pengpu a rapidly growing city. Each year—one might say each month—shows rapid growth; the erection of new buildings, banks, hongs, transportation companies, etc., goes on with amazing rapidity. The amount of money spent and the cost of living is astonishingly high and the usual accompaniments of this sort of growth are seen. Among others the sanitary condition gets worse and worse as time goes on and the state of public morals is as bad as any city in China. A town which six or seven years ago had only a handful of low resorts is now said to contain 1,100 prostitutes.

A considerable part of its growth is due to its importance as a shipping point. The grain, beans and tea from a large area of Anhui and part of Honan are brought here by boat and sent south and north by railway. Far more business is being offered than the railway can possibly handle with the present rolling stock. War conditions have prevented the purchasing of the latter and the results are seen in the immense piles of grain and beans awaiting shipment. Lucky the man who can get out cars to send down his products for there are large profits waiting for him! I was told that it would take 12 godowns 40 x 15 x 19 to hold the grain lying in the open at Linghwaikwan (the next station below Pengpu) alone. This part of China saw splendid crops last year and there are large reserves of grain, etc., in the Hands of the farmers, but because of inability to ship them prices are low and the grain can not be disposed of.

General Tuan is enlisting troops here and considerable numbers are going north.

The country is said to be peaceful and in a comparative sense it is. However, our hospital has this fall treated five or six separate cases of torture. A rich farmer is suddenly waked by a band of men pounding on the door and is told to hand over his hoard of silver. In order to secure obedience and to be sure that it is all given over his hands are tied behind his back and the end of the rope is tossed over a beam and drawn tight till the victim is in a helpless position. A bunch of cotton is tied to a stick and dipped in kerosene and the victim's body is touched up systematically with the flaming torch until the thieves are satisfied that there is no more money to be had. The suffering at the time must be frightful and continues for weeks afterwards if the patient lives that long.

A week or so ago the writer spent a few days in the country about twenty miles from here at one of our outstations. He found that the heads of households were not in the habit of sleeping at home, but in some separate place each night, under a hayrick possibly or at some poor neighbor's.

TUCHUN CHANG OF HUNAN UNIVERSALLY DISLIKED

Unpopularity Of Chang Ching-yao Is General Among Both Foreigners And Chinese

China Press Correspondence

Siangtan, Hunan, February 5.—An air of complacency and satisfaction characterises the present regime in Hunan. Obligations may go unmet, indemnities may remain unpaid, soldiers in the outlying districts may plunder at will, but so long as the rice bins are not empty, those in authority seem serenely unconcerned over the situation. This correspondent has already pointed out that such remarks do not apply to some of the northern generals. Particularly Generals Wu Pei-fu at Hengchow and Feng Yu-hsiang at Changteh have distinguished themselves for exercising discipline over their men and for giving the people of those cities and surrounding districts as fair a deal as was possible in times of civil strife. But when you approach the capital, no one, Chinese or foreigner, so far as this correspondent is aware, has a friendly word for the present Chief Executive. Efforts to interpret local sentiment result only in the conviction that the Hunanese are weary of their lot and that their patience is due to the pressure of military force.

Now and again the Governor makes some attempt to manifest a kindly disposition, but that kindness is so characterised by niggardliness that its effects are all lost and it rather reacts to his discredit. In times of strife or any calamity, the missions usually seek to render such assistance as is within their power. This they do without regard to the affiliation of the contestants. Northerners and Southerners are treated alike, with no favors to one that are not accorded to the other. Such service is also rendered without any thought of recognition or reward.

Recently the Governor was prompted to present a number of missions with a sign as a recognition of their friendly services. His good intentions, however, were neutralised by the character of the present. The sign that was presented is not one that any mission would care to hang with a great degree of pride. As an object for recognition of services rendered it serves its purpose and to that extent appreciated, but one wonders, if the Governor intended to make a present, why he did not put a little more heart and a few more pennies into something that would be a credit to himself. The signs he presented were of the cheapest quality, and left the impression that they were intended to be on a par with his valuation of the services which he attempted to recognise. So far as is known no mission has taken real delight in the reception of this gift.

Another attempt in the direction of kindness is an occasional contribution to some hospital, but that is also to a considerable extent vitiated by the gift being made in Government notes with a problematical value. While this is spoken of as a gift, it is more in the nature of a debt, for the hospitals have freely gone to the limit of their resources in administering to sick and wounded soldiers. When a contribution is made, why does not the head of all the forces make it in clean silver dollars, the kind that the hospitals use in buying their drugs and paying their staff? Why make a gift of ostensibly $500.00, and yet do so in such a way that the gift fails by a considerable amount of realising that sum. In a few instances external pressure has produced clean dollars, but in most cases dollar notes of inferior value have gone to offset obligations of this nature.

A policy of definite evasion has been followed with reference to making amends for ravages on property. There has been a persistent effort made to evade responsibility as to indemnifying property losses. Between Changsha and Siangtan there is a village, where an American mission has a chapel, from which at the time of the invasion of the province by Northern soldiers last spring, the evangelist was driven from his post and the place occupied by soldiers. Here they remained until diplomatic representations effected their removal. But they stayed long enough to demolish everything in the place. Not a window pane in the building of two stories was left; everything the evangelist possessed was appropriated. Chapel furniture, including chairs, tables and benches, were demolished and used as firewood. Even the pulpit stand was destroyed and used in the same way. The whitewashed walls of the chapel were defaced with indecent pictures, and the place was left, and still remains, with practically nothing but four walls. After such wanton destruction, and this village is not the only instance of such, one would think that policy, if not some kindlier motive, would see to restoration of the place to its former condition, but such good intentions seem far from the mind of the present Executive.

Now and again we hear of one or more soldiers being shot for brigandage, and thus a semblance is given to the exercise of authority, but the cases are so numerous where country people are robbed by these armed hordes that one questions any serious attempt being made to keep the mass of soldiers under restraint. For almost a year Hunan has proved a veritable Eldorado for conscienceless soldiers such as have descended upon her. Food is plentiful and good, and an order to withdraw would not be received with delight. In Changsha and Siangtan it is difficult at times to secure a rickshs, and they pass one after another with soldiers as passengers. One draws the inference that these soldiers while in the cities prefer riding to walking. Several days ago this scribe passed two rickshas sufficiently loaded with firewood, but having in addition a uniformed individual perched upon the top of the wood. There was evidently danger of such a catastrophe as that which befell the poet's famous one-horse vehicle, but so far as the eye could observe the rickshs was still standing the test of its supernormal burden. Winter is nearly over and spring will soon be approaching, with the advent of which, let us hope Hunan may revive.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ninpo: Miss Kehler, Mr. Sugg.

Passengers Departed

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Sado Maru forHongkong and beyond: Misses F. Wood, J. srs, L. Quintana, A. T. Colley. A. Manger, Low, Mrs. Courtney, Mes-

VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date		From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept.	16	— Japan	Matsu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Oct.	1	— Japan	Meiho Maru	Jap.	
Ovt.	22	—	Stasia	Am.	
Oct.	26	—	Shanghai	Chi.	M. & Co.
Nov.	2	— Singapore	Tosan Maru	Jap.	
Nov.	26	—	Meichuen	Am.	Socony.
Dec.	7	—	Kanju Maru	Jap.	M.B. Co.
Dec.	9	— Cruise	Likin	Chi.	Customs
Dec.	17	—	Shibechi Maru	Jap.	
Dec.	23	— Vladivostock	Michail	Rus.	R.V.F.
Dec.	31	— Japan	Taishun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	4	— Chinwangtao	Feiching	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	13	—	S. von Koetei	Dut.	A.P. Co.
Jan.	14	—	Eleperanca	Am.	
Jan.	16	—	Tanho Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
Jan.	16	—	Meihu	Am.	S. Oil Co.
Jan.	22	— Chinwangtao	Irene	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	23	— Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	23	— Dalny	Toyo Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Jan.	25	— Jaapn	Misaki Maru	Jap.	M.B. Co.
Jan.	26	— Chinwangtao	Upolu	Br.	K.M.A.
Jan.	26	—	Bolestrand	Am.	
Jan.	28	— Japan	Santo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Jan.	28	—	C. of St. Helens	Am.	
Jan.	29	— Cruise	Liuhsing	Chi.	Customs
Jan.	30	—	Taitsu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Jan.	31	— Cruise	Pacific	Dan.	G.N.T. Co.
Jan.	31	— Hongkong	Kwantsh	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	31	— Swatow	Kingsing	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Jan.	31	— Wenchow	Chuentiao	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb.	5	— Cruise	Tungwah	Chi.	Customs
Feb.	8	—	Yenoura Maru	Jap.	
Feb.	9	— Japan	Teiresias	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	12	— Japan	Yoiko Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Feb.	14	—	Taisho Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Feb.	15	— Japan	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	15	— Japan	Nore	Br.	P.&O.S.N. Co.
Feb.	15	— Hankow	Fengyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Feb.	15	— Bellingham, Wash.	J. Steedman	Br.	M.B.K.
Feb.	15	— Chinwangtao	Hydra II.	Nor.	K.M.A.
Feb.	15	—	Taishin Maru	Jap.	
Feb.	15	— Tsingtao	Nagaragawa M.	Jap.	S. Shokai
Feb.	16	— Hongkong	Novara	Br.	P.&O.S.N. Co.
Feb.	16	—	Mikuni Maru	Jap.	S.S.
Feb.	16	— Hankow	Tachi Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Feb.	16	—	Anlan	Br.	A. P. Co.
Feb.	16	— Japan	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Feb.	16	— Liverpool	Atreus	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	16	— Liverpool, etc.	Pyrrhus	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	17	— Hankow	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	17	— Hankow	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb.	17	— Hongkong	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	17	— Japan	Tojun Maru	Jap.	
Feb.	17	— Japan	Yungling Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb.	17	— Hankow	Ningshin	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Feb.	17	— Hankow	Yohyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Feb.	17	— Japan	Jogusan Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Feb.	17	—	Weishun	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Feb.	17	—	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	17	— Japan	Sado Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

AMUSEMENTS

SHOWING at the **OLYMPIC THEATRE**
FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY
Tonight and Tomorrow night
"BIG TIMBER"
BY GARDNER HUNTING
From the story by Bertrand Sinclair
A Paramount Picture
with
KATHLYN WILLIAMS
and
WALLACE REID

AT THE **VICTORIA THEATRE**
On Wednesday and Thursday, February 19th and 20th
THE SECOND EPISODE
of the sensational film
"ULTUS"
The Man from the Dead
Entitled
"THE GREY LADY"
Showing on Friday, February 21st
"THE HAPPINESS OF THREE WOMEN"
A fascinating society drama
A Paramount Picture

Lyceum Theatre
Friday, February 21st, at 9.15 p.m.
Last Piano Recital
by the
Famous Italian Pianist
MARIO PACI
Booking at
Messrs. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.
Prices: $3.00, $2.00 and $1.00
Direction: A. STROK

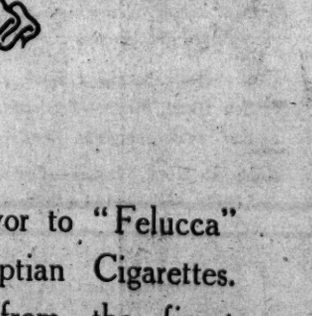
ISIS THEATRE
Corner of Jukong and North Szechuen Roads
PROGRAMME for TONIGHT
THE SERIAL-SUPREME
"THE HOUSE OF HATE"
1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Episodes
8 Parts

APOLLLO THEATRE TONIGHT February 19th
"THE HOUSE OF HATE"
Final Episode "Following Old Glory"
Come and see the closing scenes in this great serial
American War News —"Cliff Dwellers in Mexico"
"THE OPIUM FIRE AT POOTUNG"
Fancy—Thirty million dollars gone in smoke.
Our photographer has secured fine pictures.
"BRAINSTORM"
A GREAT SUNSHINE FOX FILM.
Two reels of laughs enough to turn your brain.
It's a long, long lingering laugh all through.

Thursday next
BERTHA KALICH
IN — The Sarah Bernhardt of the screen — IN
"AMBITION"
A worthy successor to our long list of Fox Films.

The "different" Food!
Benger's Food differs from all others because it contains the means to partially digest the fresh new milk with which it is prepared. This means much, as the inability to digest milk is very common among children and adults.
Therefore always use
BENGER'S Food.
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.—Benger's Food Ltd., regret to announce a possible shortage in the supplies of Benger's Food arising from shipping difficulties and restrictions consequent upon the War.
If customers, therefore, experience a temporary difficulty in securing Benger's Food, will they please understand that this is the cause.
BENGER'S FOOD LTD., MANCHESTER, England.
Branch Offices: NEW YORK 90, Beekman St. SYDNEY 117, Pitt St. Depôts throughout CANADA.
Benger's Food is entirely British in origin, ownership, and manufacture.

MACBETH, PAWSEY & Co.
LEATHER GAUNTLET GLOVES
HEAVILY LINED AND VERY WARM
When soiled or greasy, may be washed with soap and water. They will dry soft and pliable.
Excellent for Motorists
MACBETH, PAWSEY & Co.

"OSRAM" - "G.E.C."
DRAWN - WIRE - LAMPS
"NO OTHER LAMP IS STRONGER"
Obtainable from all Electrical Dealers or from the Sole Importers
The General Electric Co. (of China), Ltd.
Shanghai—Hongkong—Hankow
Nos. 1 and 2 Ningpo Road, Shanghai
'Phones 1606 & 1608


MASPERO FRERES LTD.
"66" **FELUCCA** "33"
"THE CIGARETTE OF DISTINCTION"
RE-EGY
CIGARETTES EGYPTIENNES
There is an instantly recognisable flavor to "Felucca" which distinguishes it from other Egyptian Cigarettes. This flavor, which is only obtained from the finest selected leaf, has secured for "Felucca" by far the largest sale of any Egyptian high-grade in the Orient.
A new stock of "Felucca" Cigarettes is on sale at all leading tobacconists. Send for a tin today.
Manufactured in Cairo by Maspero Freres
This advertisement issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.